FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 AUGUST 1985

Arab Summit

The final communique of the emergency Arab summit conference in Casablanca, broadcast 9 August by Rabat radio, said the conference reiterated the need for Arab adherence to the spirit, principles, and resolutions of the Fes summit conference on the Palestinian question. Without formally endorsing the PLO-Jordanian agreement, the communique said Arab leaders "recorded with full appreciation" the "detailed explanations" from King Husayn of Jordan and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on the agreement's conformity with the Fes plan. The communique, which was read by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, confirmed the PLO's right to make its own political decisions, and urged the PLO and Lebanon to "cooperate and coordinate" to protect Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. As for the Iran-Iraq war, the communique expressed "strong condemnation" of Iran for "staging one attack after another" on Iraq and disregarding all Iraqi peace initiatives, adding that Arab countries would "reconsider" their relations with Iran if the war continued. On inter-Arab affairs, the communique said the summit took place in an atmosphere of "solidarity, fraternity, and awareness of the sensitivity" of the current Arab situation, and it also announced the formation of two committees to ease Arab tensions. One committee will mediate between Jordan and Syria and between Syria and Iraq, while the other will attempt to reconcile differences between Iraq and Libya and between Libya and the PLO. Morocco's King Hassan II, who chaired the conference, was asked to continue to convey the Arab viewpoint in the international arena, particularly in light of the upcoming summit between President Reagan and CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, the communique stated.

In a closing address broadcast by Rabat radio, King Hassan II said deliberations during the summit were sometimes "acute," though he added that signifies the "soundness" of the Arab structure. While the issue of Egypt's return to the Arab League was not mentioned in the communique, King Hassan II stated in a news conference carried by Rabat radio that he does not think Egypt is ready now to talk about returning to the organization. As for the PLO-Jordanian agreement, the king said the Arab League was not required to endorse the accord. He added that the summit did not discourage Jordan and the PLO "at all" in their efforts, but said they were told to "be careful" and to avoid placing themselves "outside the Fes plan."

Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri said the final communique of the emergency Arab summit was "clear and positive" regarding the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, Amman television reported, while *AL-RA'Y* stated that the communique "strongly and firmly" confronted all remarks made against the agreement. PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi told AFP that the summit demonstrated that the PLO "still enjoys a privileged place in the Arab community." He claimed that relations between the PLO and Libya were improving and his recent visit to Libya produced "good results." Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah told SPA that the summit was a "profound reply" to those who believed that Arab reconciliation was difficult and the Arab nation would remain divided. Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan praised the Arab leaders' "vehement denunciation" of Iran's insistence on continuing the Gulf war, INA reported.

Meanwhile, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak affirmed that Egypt did not approach any friendly Arab country with the aim of having Egypt's return to the Arab League discussed at the summit, MENA reported. The news agency also cited an *AL-AHRAM* editorial criticizing the summit participants for refusing to anger certain countries with "clear, frank, and useful" resolutions, even though the behavior of those countries endanger all Arabs.

As for the nations which boycotted the summit, a Damascus radio commentary stated that although Jordan and the PLO consider the communique's "ambiguity" on the Palestinian issue a "clear blessing of their capitulatory activity," the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is not in harmony with the Fes resolutions. An *AL-THAWRAH* commentary cited by SANA said "fragile phrases by a fragile summit" will not save the agreement. A Tripoli radio commentary said Arab summits no longer deserve much importance because their resolutions "carry no weight," while APS cited an *AL-SHA'B* editorial concluding that the summit failed to achieve "any objective result" serving Arab solidarity and the Palestinian cause. As for Lebanon, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said he hoped the two committees created at the summit will succeed in clearing the Arab atmosphere, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

Meanwhile, Tehran radio's Arabic service castigated the communique's position on the Gulf war, claiming that it carried "no credibility" and was adopted by rulers who gave their consciences a "permanent vacation" before going to Casablanca.

Lebanon

The security situation in Beirut deteriorated over the weekend, with shelling causing casualties in both the western and eastern sectors, according to Beirut radio and other local stations. Beirut radio reported over 40 casualties from the shelling on 9 and 11 August. In a related development, 50 Christians travelling toward Beirut Airport were kidnapped and subsequently released by gunmen in West Beirut, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon noted. As for the U.S. and French nationals held hostage in Lebanon, the radio cited a Syrian Information Ministry spokesman's denial that Syria is working to secure their release.

Israel

Responding to an appeal by Khalil Abu Ziyad the High Court of Justice instructed authorities to postpone his deportation and show cause within 3 days why he should be deported, Jerusalem radio reported. In his appeal, Abu Ziyad denied he was the Fatah representative in Jerusalem and claimed he had not violated confinement orders issued against him, the radio noted.

Kuwait

The interior minister announced that security authorities have deported about 90 percent of the "undesirables" who constitute a threat to Kuwait's security, according to an *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* report cited by KUNA.

Iran

Hajj Developments — A seven-point statement stressing Islamic unity was issued at the end of a march attended by thousands of Iranian and other hajj pilgrims in Medina, Tehran radio reported. The statement urged pilgrims to shout their "demolishing slogans" against the "idols of the East and West." In another report, Tehran radio noted that "interestingly" there were no "problems" from Saudi officials during the march. In a speech preceding the march reported by the radio, Mehdi Karrubi, supervisor of the Iranian pilgrimage, blamed the United States for inflicting blows on the Islamic Revolution and imposing war on Iran.

Western Sahara

Saharan Information Ministry statements cited by APS claimed further military successes against Moroccan forces, contending that the Saharans killed or wounded 113 Moroccans in an 8 August attack on the Moroccan defensive wall after putting 705 Moroccan soldiers out of action during operations in July and the first 3 days of August.

Egypt

Security Authorities foiled a Libyan plot to assassinate a Libyan opposition figure residing in Egypt, according to an Interior Ministry statement reported by Cairo radio. Two Egyptians were recruited by Libyan intelligence to kill political refugee Ghayth Sa'id al-Mabruk, the statement said.

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS
Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 155 *12 August 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Arab Leaders Continue Meetings at Casablanca *[MAP]* .... A 1
  Morocco's Filali Press Conference *[MAP]* .... A 1
  Sudanese Leader Meets Counterparts *[SUNA]* .... A 2
  Sudan's Daf'allah Comments *[WAKH]* .... A 2
  Siwar al-Dhahab in Summit Debate *[SUNA]* .... A 2
Arab Summit Holds In-Camera Meeting 9 August *[MAP]* .... A 2
  Iraq's Ramadan Addresses Summit *[INA]* .... A 3
Speeches, Final Communiuque Read at Closing Session .... A 3
  Klibi Reads Communique *[Rabat]* .... A 3
  Tunisian Closing Speech *[Rabat]* .... A 5
  Jordan's King Husayn Speaks *[Rabat]* .... A 6
  King Hassan Speaks *[Rabat]* .... A 6
Leaders React to Summit Conclusions, Depart .... A 7
  Sudan Minister on Summit, Egypt *[KUNA]* .... A 7
  Saudi Official on Results *[SPA]* .... A 7
  PLO's Qaddumi on Outcome *[AFP]* .... A 7
  Siwar al-Dhahab Meets King Hassan *[SUNA]* .... A 8
  Kuwaiti Premier Departs *[KUNA]* .... A 8
  Bahraini Amir Departs *[WAKH]* .... A 8
'Arafat Sends Message to Gorbachev on Summit *[Radio Monte Carlo]* .... A 8
KUNA Analyzes Results of Arab Summit *[KUNA]* .... A 8
PLO Envoy to Egypt on Dialogue With U.S. *[Abu Dhabi]* .... A 9

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

AL-ADWA' Comments on Arab Summit Deliberations .... C 1

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Returns From Summit, Comments .... C 1

KUWAIT

Authorities Deport 90 Percent of 'Undesirables' .... C 1

OMAN

Minister Returns From Arab Summit, Comments .... C 1

QATAR

Amir Departs for Home After Casablanca Summit .... C 1
Press Discusses Results of Arab Summit .... C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Crown Prince Returns from Casablanca 9 Aug .... C 2
Foreign Minister Says Summit Step Toward Unity .... C 2

Media Comment on Results of Arab Summit ..... C 2
    Commentator Sees Unity ..... C 2
    Press Reaction ..... C 3
U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Arrives ..... C 3
    Received by King ..... C 3
    Departs Jeddah 11 Aug ..... C 3

UAE

Papers on 'Positive' Results From Arab Summit ..... C 3

YAR

Prime Minister Returns From Summit 10 Aug ..... C 4

PDRY

USSR Foreign Ministry Official Arrives on Visit ..... C 4
14 OCTOBER Terms Arab Summit 'Fruitless' ..... C 4

EGYPT

Security Foils Libyan Plot To Kill Opponents ..... D 1
Mubarak Comments on Outcome of Arab Summit ..... D 1
Third Expatriates' Conference Held in Cairo ..... D 2
    'Ali Reads Mubarak Speech ..... D 2
    Al-Majid Delivers Statement ..... D 4
NPUG Leader Criticizes 'Bright Star' Exercises *[AL-AHALI 7 Aug]* ..... D 5
Ghali Comments on Situation in South Africa ..... D 5
Sudan's Al-Mirghani on Relations With Egypt ..... D 5
    Leaves Cairo 9 Aug ..... D 5
Zairian Foreign Minister Departs Cairo 9 Aug ..... D 6

IRAQ

Husayn Says Iranians Defeated 'From Within' ..... E 1
Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,921 ..... E 1
Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,922 ..... E 1
Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,923 ..... E 2
Ramadan Returns From Casablanca, Makes Statement ..... E 2
Proposal To Return Egypt to Arab League Denied *[Dubayy AL-BAYAN 10 Aug]* ..... E 3
Husayn Receives Zambian Defense Minister ..... E 3
Industry Minister Leaves for Turkey 11 Aug ..... E 3
Health Minister Leaves for Hungary 12 Aug ..... E 3
Joint Minutes With Zimbabwe Signed 9 Aug ..... E 3

JORDAN

King Husayn Leaves Casablanca for Spain ..... F 1
    Visits Lanzarote Island *[Madrid]* ..... F 1
Officials Return From Casablanca Summit ..... F 1
Al-Masri Comments on 'Positive' Summit Results ..... F 1
Amman Radio Lauds Arab Summit Outcome ..... F 1
Information Minister Denies PLO To Move Hqs *[QNA]* ..... F 2
Minister on Efforts to Reopen Hospice Hospital *[SAWT AL-SHA'B 12 Aug]* ..... F 2

LEBANON

Syrian Official Denies Effort To Free Hostages *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Syrian, Hizbullah Contacts on Hostages Reported *[Kuwait AL-QABAS 10 Aug]* ..... G 1
Al-Jumayyil Receives Message from Syria's Khaddam ..... G 2

- Al-Asad 'Satisfied' With National Union Front G 2
- Labor Minister Criticizes Casablanca Summit G 2
- Birri Comments on System, Casablanca Summit *[Voice of the Mountain]* G 2
- Karami Comments on Damascus, Casablanca Summits *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 2
- Sabbagh Meets With Birri, Makes Statement G 3
- Hubayqah, Franjiyah To Hold Second Meeting *[QNA]* G 3
- Al-Hashim Rejects Birri Proposal on Cabinet *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 3
- Amal, PNSF Agree To 'Normalize' Relations *[AL-NAHAR 11 Aug]* G 3
- National Liberals Criticize Shtawrah Statement *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 4
- Kuwaiti Embassy Press Attache Released 10 Aug G 4
- Contacts To Release 50 Kidnapped Christians *[Radio Free Lebanon]* G 4
    - Release Reported *[Radio Free Lebanon]* G 4
- Reportage on 9-12 August Fighting, Casualties G 4
    - 8 Killed, 12 Wounded 9 Aug G 4
    - Eastern Areas Shelled *[Voice of Lebanon]* G 5
    - Heavy Shelling in West Beirut *[Voice of the Mountain]* G 5
    - 2 Killed 12 August *[Radio Free Lebanon]* G 5

SYRIA

- Damascus Media Comments on Casablanca Summit H 1
    - TV Cites BBC Report H 1
    - TISHRIN Denigrates Results H 1
    - AL-THAWRAH Criticizes Communique H 1
    - Communique Said 'Ambiguous' H 1

ISRAEL

- Bomb Explodes Near Embassy in Bangkok; No Damage I 1
    - AFP Reports Bomb Damage I 1
- Man Stabbed in Hebron; Forces Close Off Area I 1
    - Access to Casbah Sealed I 1
    - Curfew Lifted on Parts of Hebron I 1
- Goren Says To Carry Arms in Arab Centers *[THE JERUSALEM POST 12 Aug]* I 1
- Nonresident Terrorists Not Formally Deported *[THE JERUSALEM POST 11 Aug]* I 2
- Committee Recommends Rethinking of Ziyad Expulsion I 2
    - Court Orders Postponement I 2
    - Protests Against Expulsion I 2
- Amal Forces Conducting Arms Searches in Tyre Area I 2
- Peres on Husayn-'Arafat Agreement, Economic Aid I 2
- Shamir on Jordanian Arms Sales, Joint Delegation I 3
- Shamir Says Tabah Belongs With Israel I 3
- Shamir Says Cabinet Should Deal With Tabah Issue I 3
- Envoy Sason Views Tabah Problem, Summit Meeting I 3
- Defense Ministry Team Submits Conclusions on Tabah I 4
- Officials, Media React to Casablanca Summit I 4
    - Shamir Interview I 4
    - Peres Comments I 5
    - Editorials Reviewed I 5
    - MA'ARIV Comment I 5
- Moda'i: U.S. Weary of Supporting Israeli Economy *[HA'ARETZ 9 Aug]* I 5
- Moda'i on Premiership Rotation, Early Elections *[HA'ARETZ 11 Aug]* I 6
- Cabinet Discusses Apartheid, Economic Program I 6
- 'Senior' Officials Elect To Maintain Exchange Rate *[HA'ARETZ 9 Aug]* I 6
- USSR 'Scientist-Diplomat' Visits, Meets Officials *[MA'ARIV 11 Aug]* I 7
- Diplomats Meet With E. Bloc Counterparts in U.S. *[DAVAR 11 Aug]* I 7
- Judge Approves Detention Orders Against Students I 8
    - Detention To Last 6 Months I 8

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

1-Day SADCC Meeting in Tanzania Concludes .... P 1
Nyerere Address *[Dar es Salaam]* .... P 1
Communique Issued *[Dar es Salaam]* .... P 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

AL-SHA'B: Summit 'Increased' Differences .... Q 1

LIBYA

Tripoli Radio Comments on Casablanca Summit .... Q 1
Tripoli on U.S. Criticism of Stand on Maneuvers .... Q 1

MOROCCO

King Hassan Holds News Conference 10 August .... Q 2

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab, Delegation Return From Morocco .... Q 9
Siwar al-Dhahab Press Conference .... Q 9
Further Report .... Q 9
Daf'allah Views Integration With Egypt .... Q 10
Comments on Numayri Extradition .... Q 10
Egyptian Ambassador on Integration, Numayri .... Q 10
Defense Minister on Cease-Fire with SPLA .... Q 10
Official Comments on Returnees' Transportation .... Q 10

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

WPE Secretary Returns From Visit to GDR .... R 1

KENYA

Ugandan Refugees Told To Report to Missions .... R 1

SOMALIA

President Barre Returns From Arab Summit .... R 1

UGANDA

Over 1,000 Political Detainees Released .... R 1
Ssemogerere Announcement .... R 1
Okello Speech .... R 2
Detainee Interviewed .... R 3
Prime Minister Muwanga Holds Press Conference .... R 4
Three New Ministers Appointed, Sworn In .... R 9
Waligo Named Finance Minister .... R 9
Former MP, DP Official Named .... R 9
Anti-Obote Group Sets Conditions for Roundtable .... R 9
Tito Okello Calls for Reconciliation, Prayer .... R 10
Prime Minister's Meeting With Elders Postponed .... R 10

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Exiled Bishop's Return to Country Confirmed ..... S 1
Biya Takes Clemency Measures on Pope's Visit ..... S 1

GABON

Army Officer Accused of Plotting Coup Executed ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

ECOWAS Head Declared Persona Non Grata ..... T 1

IVORY COAST

President Greets Pope; Detainees To Be Released ..... T 1

LIBERIA

Plot To Kill Officials, U.S. Citizens Uncovered ..... T 1
$10,000 Reward Offered for Arrest of Escapee ..... T 2
Report on Students Arrested at Soviet Embassy ..... T 2
Ex-Finance Minister Jailed on Sedition Charge ..... T 2

SENEGAL

Diouf Leaves on Private 10-Day Visit to France ..... T 2
President Diouf Receives Guinean Official ..... T 2
Newspaper Editor Arrested for Government Slander ..... T 3

SIERRA LEONE

General Momoh Launches Presidential Campaign ..... T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

106 UNITA Members Killed in 20-31 Jul Operations ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Romanian Agriculture Minister Continues Visit ..... U 1
    Delivers Ceausescu Message ..... U 1
    Tours Cabo Delgado ..... U 1
    Pledges Technical Aid ..... U 1
33 Killed by 'Armed Bandits' in Tete Province ..... U 1
UK Nationals Kidnapped by RENAMO 'Alive, Well' *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 1

NAMIBIA

Security Forces Kill 14 SWAPO Members in August *[SAPA]* ..... U 2
Six Civilians Injured in Bomb Explosion *[SAPA]* ..... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

- Pik Botha Ends European Tour, Views Meetings .... U 2
    - Reforms Being Examined .... U 2
    - Holds Talks in Frankfurt .... U 2
    - Returns, Holds News Conference .... U 3
    - Views U.S. Diplomatic Ties .... U 3
- SUNDAY STAR: 'Dramatic Initiatives' Expected *[11 Aug]* .... U 3
- Botha Holds Talks With Gazankulu Chief Minister .... U 4
- Malan Criticizes 'Exaggeration' of Unrest .... U 5
- Chief Buthelizi Discusses Sanctions, Violence .... U 5
    - Interviewed on UK Visit .... U 5
    - Sees White 'Political Ineptitude' .... U 7
- 19 Arrested at Guguletu Funeral; Grenade Thrown .... U 7
    - Magistrate Restricts Funeral .... U 7
    - Boesak, Others Released on Bail .... U 8
    - 9 Detained for Grenade Attack .... U 8
- 2 PFP Members, American Arrested in Township .... U 8
- Further Reportage on Durban Township Unrest .... U 9
    - Rajbansi Urges More Police .... U 9
    - UDF Seeks To Calm Situation *[Umtata]* .... U 9
    - Gandhi Monument Damaged .... U 9
    - 'Lull in Violence' .... U 10
    - Indian School Burned .... U 10
    - Death Toll Rises to 60 .... U 10
    - Indians Escorted to Homes .... U 10
    - Arson by Indians .... U 11
    - PFP, UDF Meet on Unrest .... U 11
    - PFP Not To Join Committee .... U 11
    - Inkatha Denies Meeting UDF .... U 11
- Inkatha-Indian 'Vigilante Force' *[Umtata]* .... U 11
    - Inkatha-Indian Solidarity Meeting .... U 12
    - Inkatha Condemns Violence .... U 12
    - Inkatha Patrols Streets .... U 12
    - Government Policy Attacked .... U 13
    - Violence Said Not Racial *[Umtata]* .... U 13
    - UDF Leader Interviewed *[BBC]* .... U 13
- Police Issue Situation Reports on Unrest .... U 14
    - 9 August Incidents .... U 14
    - Arrests Total 1,605 .... U 15
    - 10 August Incidents .... U 15
    - Stone Throwing, Arson .... U 15
    - No Injuries, No Arrests .... U 15
    - Arrests Reach 1,623 .... U 15
    - 12 August Incidents .... U 16
- Ciskei Policeman Killed Near Mxenge Funeral .... U 16
    - UDF Denies Involvement .... U 16
- PFP, Black Leaders Criticize New Police Powers *[THE STAR 9 Aug]* .... U 17
- Black Mayors Meeting Urges Mandela Release .... U 17
- Police Disperse Cape Town Students Rally .... U 17
- Boycott of White Shops in Johannesburg Urged .... U 18
- Pamphlet Calls for Stayaway, Boycott in Pretoria .... U 18
- Boycott of Eastern Cape Schools Continues .... U 18
- Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency .... U 18
- Tambo: Socialist Countries, Others Send Weapons *[DPA]* .... U 20

SWAZILAND

- Three ANC Members Arrested, Arms Confiscated *[Johannesburg]* .... U 20

ZIMBABWE

Prime Minister Delivers Speech on Heroes Day .... U 20
Nkomo Passport Seized; Two ZAPU MP's Arrested .... U 21

Arab Leaders Continue Meetings at Casablanca

LD091313 Rabat MAP in English 1208 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, Aug 9. (MAP) — Heads of delegations representing Arab countries participating in the works of the emergency Arab summit to wind up here this Friday held a series of side-meetings and exchanged views on various items in the agenda of the summit and other Arab issues.

King Hassan II of Morocco received Wednesday the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, with whom he examined the recent developments on the Arab and Palestinian scenes and in Palestinian camps in Lebanon, said a communique of the PLO Bureau in Rabat.

'Arafat debated the same issues with Gen Siwar al-Dhahab, president of the Transitional Military Council of the Sudan, King Husayn of Jordan, Djibouti President Hassan Gouled and the First Vice President of the Iraqi Ministers' Council Taha Yasin Ramadan.

The Arab League Secretary General, Chedli Klibi, hosted a luncheon in the honor of Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre and Gen Siwar al-Dhahab of the Sudan.

Close sources to the League said this meeting was part of efforts stepped up to strengthen Arab solidarity, Arab-African cooperation and stability in the African Horn region.

Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan of the United Arab Emirates conferred Thursday with Bahraini Head of State Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al-Khalifah and King Husayn of Jordan. The UAE president also received the chairman of the Ministers' Council of the Arab Republic of Yemen, 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani; and the vice-president of the Ministers' Council in charge of Judicial Affairs, Fahd ibn Mahmud Sa'id, who is leading the Omani delegation.

Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al-Khalifah received the Mauritanian head of state, Col. Maayouia Ould Sidi Ahmad Taya, and the vice-president of the Kuwaiti Ministers' Council and minister of foreign affairs, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah.

The head of the Iraqi delegation, Taha Yasin Ramadan, first vice president of the Ministers' Council met with Tunisian Premier Mohamed Mzali and 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, head of the North Yemen delegation.

The head of the Yemeni delegation was also received by King Husayn of Jordan, Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the PLO leader, Yasir 'Arafat.

The Saudi crown prince met with Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab and President Siad Barre, and conferred with Mahmud Sa'id, head of the Omani delegation.

Talks between Arab heads of state and delegations focused on items in the agenda of the summit especially those pertaining to the healing of Arab inter-relations and means to consolidate Arab common action [words indistinct] the necessity for Arab solidarity to reach the goals of the Arab nation and meet its aspirations.

Morocco's Filali Press Conference

LD091333 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, Aug 9 (MAP) — Moroccan Minister of Foreign affairs, Cooperation, and Information Abdellatif Filali Thursday held a meeting with representatives of Arab media covering the works of the ongoing Arab emergenccy summit.

He stressed the importance of healing the Arab atmosphere outlining that this item tops the agenda of the summit. He also evoked the possibility of setting up one or two committees to reach this objective.

To a question about the Jordanian-Palestinian accord of February 11, M. Filali said he knew nothing about the desire of Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization not to submit the said accord for discussion.

M. Filali added that the majority of Arab countries were represented in the summit, a majority which remains attached to the Fes summit resolutions adopted through Arab unanimity. It is not in the interest of the Arab nation (?to impose) solutions that would result in confrontation between the majority and minority, he explained.

The Moroccan foreign minister then evoked the Arab divergences about the Palestinian issue, outlining in this respect that these divergences might have negative impacts on fundamental Arab questions.

He sees that if the inter-Arab climate could be healed through one or several committees this would contribute to establish a new climate between Arab brethren.

Morocco, he added, remains convinced that frank and brotherly dialogue is the only salutary means to settle problems whatever the extent of the divergences and to explain different viewpoints on Arab issues in general and the Palestinian cause in particular.

"In case agreement is not reached regarding the Jordanian-Palestinian accord," the foreign minister went on, it is up to us to submit an alternative to be equal to our responsibilities". Refusal and absence do not yield any positive result, Filali pointed out.

Regarding the Palestinian cause, the head of Moroccan diplomacy recalled the Arab unanimity that prevailed during the Fes summit indicating that the emergency summit was examining the latest developments on the Palestinian scene since the Fes summit and assessing the positive and negative aspects of this phase.

He added that there had been no contact between Morocco and the United States in relation with the emergency summit for, he said, "it is a summit where Arab positions only are taken into consideration".

Dealing with the Gulf conflict, M. Filali said the Iraq-Iran war also figures on the agenda of the summit as well as the situation between Somalia and Ethiopia. The Iraqi delegaton had tabled a draft resolution on the Gulf conflict. This draft resolution had been submitted to the drafting committee.

Asked whether the absence of the Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah would affect in a way or other the Arab-African Union (AAU), M. Filali answered in the negative explaining that every member state of the AAU enjoys full freedom in conducting its foreign and internal policy.

Sudanese Leader Meets Counterparts

JN091113 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1024 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 9 Aug (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, received Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at his place of residence here last night. Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah and Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani attended the meeting.

Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Auuyb said that Siwar al-Dhahab conveyed the gratitude of the Sudanese Government and people to fraternal Saudi Arabia for its continuous support and expressed appreciation for the efforts of the Saudi Crescent Society in extending assistance to the Sudanese people. Talks dealt with bilateral relations and issues on the summit agenda. The Saudi crown prince affirmed that the economic conference on saving the Sudanese economy will be held in Riyadh immediately after 'Id al-Adha [approximately 26-28 August] He conveyed to Siwar al-Dhahab the Saudi monarch's personal interest in the conference and reiterated Saudi Arabia's continuous support for Sudan.

On another level, Siwar al-Dhahab received Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. He explained Sudan's efforts in fighting drought, desertification, and starvation and current endeavors for solving the problem of the south and dealing with the economic situation. They also discussed the current Arab situation and bilateral relations.

Mzali briefed Siwar al-Dhahab on the Tunisian experiment and political line.

Sudan's Daf'allah Comments

GF091421 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1330 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 9 Aug (WAKH) — Sudanese Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah has said that his country will maintain the transitional period for 1 year, during which it will draw up a new constitution for the country with firmly established democratic bases.

In a press conference held in Casablanca today, he added that Sudan is facing economic difficulties resulting from the former bad political situation and an absence of democracy, in addition to the drought, desertification, and the flow of refugees from neighboring countries.

He remarked that a democratic and economic challenge now confronts Sudan. He pointed out that the crisis of southern Sudan is part of this challenge. The Sudanese prime minister denied that his country's delegation to the summit has presented any proposal connected with the Sudan.

On Sudanese-Egyptian relations, Al-Jazuli pointed out that his country supports the integration plan between the two countries as an idea and a principle that brings good results to the Sudanese and the Egyptian peoples.

On the situation in southern Sudan he pointed out that his government tried by all means to hold contacts with rebel leader John Garang in order to hold a democratic dialogue, yet he did not respond to this. He stressed that the issue of the south will not be solved militarily, because the Sudanese Government believes that the only solution must be democratic. He reiterated the demand made by the Sudanese Government to hand over Numayri in order to try him before the Sudanese people.

It is worth noting that Al-Jazuli is participating in the extraordinary Arab summit as part of the Sudanese delegation which is led by Major General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, the Transitional Military Council chairman.

Siwar al-Dhahab in Summit Debate

JN091052 Khartoum SUNA in English 1028 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca Aug. 9 (SUNA) T.M.C. Chairman General Siwar al-Dhahab has participated yesterday in the deliberations of the two closed sittings of the emergency Arab summit where he tackled the situation in the Horn of Africa and the suffering from drought in that area. He demanded that summit give concern to the request of Somalia for extending military and financial aid to it in the context of the efforts exerted by the OAU for ending differences among countries in the Horn of Africa. He reaffirmed the importance of purifying the Arab atmospheres as a basis for joint action and supported the Casablanca meeting efforts twoard reconciliation among Arab countries.

Arab Summit Holds In-Camera Meeting 9 August

LD091336 Rabat MAP in English 1249 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, Aug 9 (MAP) — The emergency Arab summit convening here since Wednesday evening under the chairmanship of King Hassan II of Morocco is holding here this Friday noon an in-camera meeting during which Arab heads of state and delegations will listen to reports by Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat on the Palestinian issue and the head of the Iraqi delegation Taha Yasin Ramadan on the Iran-Iraq war.

This in-camera meeting will be followed by the closing session during which the final declaration adopted by this emergency summit will be read out.

The closing session will be attended by the diplomatic corps accredited to Morocco as well as by the international press covering the works of the summit.

This emergency summit is attended by 16 Arab countries in the absence of Algeria, Libya, Lebanon, Syria, and the Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Iraq's Ramadan Addresses Summit

JN091527 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1345 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 9 Aug (INA) — Iraq has called on all Arabs to restore the role and effectiveness of joint Arab action and the spirit and credibility of Arab solidarity to confront the dangers engulfing the Arab nation caused by the prolongation of the Iranian and Zionist aggression against the Arab nation. Iraq called for a minimum level of joint Arab action that would help Iraq end the war. It also expressed regret over the stand of some Arab brothers who not only encouraged Iran to pursue the war, to perpetuate it, and commit aggression against Iraq, but also supplied it with kinds of military and material assistance and even with long-range missiles to strike Baghdad.

This was contained in a speech Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member, first deputy prime minister, and head of the Iraqi delegation to the emergency Arab summit, delivered at a closed meeting the summit held today before the conclusion of its work.

Ramadan said that while Iraq is exercising its legitimate right to defend its territory, honor, and dignity, it expects an Arab stand on its side because it is defending part of the Arab soil, raising the banner of peace, and seriously and sincerely working to end this war. Denouncing stands adopted by some Arab regimes in support of the Iranian aggression, Taha Yasin Ramadan said: This stand in support of foreign aggression against an Arab territory is the gravest act Arab soldiarity has experienced since the establishment of its institutions. It encourages the prolongation of the war and checks the trend toward peace in Iran.

Ramadan emphasized that while its sons and fighters are profusely bleeding on a front more than 1,000 km long in defense of values and principles, Iraq will continue to abide by any minimum level of Arab solidarity to overcome the fragmentation and debility that the Arab nation is experiencing.

The head of the Iraqi delegation to the emergency Arab summit said that Iraq realizes that any step on the road to Arab solidarity would inevitably lead to another step if good intentions prevail, hearts are cleansed, and if the Arabs support other Arabs to confront the foreigner. He stressed the importance of the principle of majority rule and said that it is necessary as long as some continue to obstruct joint Arab action. Ramadan added that while that while it sincerely aspires to an Arab consensus on Arab soldiarity and on noninterference in each other's affairs, Iraq supports the principle of majority rule for affairs involving joint Arab action and also supports the convocation of Arab summits on schedule. In this respect, he stressed the need to hold the ordinary Arab summit and to determine its venue and date.

On clearing the Arab atmosphere, Taha Yasin Ramadan said that Iraq is well aware of the importance of this objective, given that it is an important basis for attaining Arab soldiarity and consensus. Ramadan said that Iraq has no problems with any Arab country that cannot be solved through discussions and understanding and on the basis of reciprocal interests, common objectives, the rules of the Arab League Charter and the Arab collective defense pact, the 1965 Casablanca summit resolutions, and international law and norms. He added that there is no problem with any Arab country that cannot be settled through negotiations, except this or that country's stand on the war. Ramadan said that while it hopes that the Arabs will support it in its confrontation of the foreign aggression, Iraq does not ask any party to commit itself to such a stand. All that Iraq is asking is a neutral stand that does not harm Iraq.

On Moroccan King Hassan II's proposal to form committees for clearing the Arab atmosphere, Taha Yasin Ramadan said that Iraq will adopt a positive stand on these committees, will cooperate with them, and will be frank with them to facilitate their mission and render it a success.

Taha Yasin Ramadan also spoke about the massacres being committed against the Palestinian people at the hands of the agent Amal gangs and those who support them in and outside Lebanon. He called for a courageous stand and effective measures to stop one Arab from being killed by his Arab brother, to put an end to the sectarian monster, and to safeguard the independence of Arab countries and their sovereignty on their territory.

Taha Yasin Ramadan emphasized the importance of bolstering the stand of the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, and of safeguarding this people against expulsion and massacres. He stressed that Iraq will continue to support the Palestinian people's just struggle to enable them to regain their occupied land and liberate holy Jerusalem. He said Iraq is ready to sacrifice and to use all the means it has for this objective.

Concluding his speech, Taha Yasin Ramadan praised the understanding, joint cooperation, and joint action which exists between Jordan and the PLO from the premise of Iraq's faith in Arab solidarity and the need to strengthen Arab relations.

Speeches, Final Communiuque Read at Closing Session

Klibi Reads Communique

LD091619 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Final Communique on the Work of the Emergency Arab Summit Conference in Casablanca, read by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi on 9 August — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful:

The summit conference convened in an extraordinary session in Casablanca during the period 7 to 9 august 1985, at the invitation of his Majesty King Hassan II, king of the Kingdom of Morocco.

In consolidation of the solidarity among the Arab states, and in strengthening the march of joint Arab action on the basis of the principles of the Charter of the Arab League and the League's decisions and the treaties concluded within the League's framework, the conference studied the most important current Arab issues in an atmosphere of fraternity and understanding.

The conference devoted all its attention to the issue of clearing the Arab atmosphere, owing to the significance of this issue. And within this sphere, the conference reaffirms its belief in the necessity of solidarity among the Arab states, particularly in these difficult circumstances which require the mobilization of the efforts of the nation and the disregarding the differences, whatever these may be, among its states in order to face up to the decisive period in which it is passing through. The conference declares its full commitment to all clauses of the charter of Arab solidarity which was approves by the third Arab summit, held in Casablanca in September 1965. The conference entrusts the following committees, which consist of a number of member states and the secretary general of the Arab League to work for solving the differences among some brothers.

A committee which consists of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Tunisian Republic will strive to bring about reconcilliation between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic and between the Iraqi Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic. A committee consisting of the Kingdom of Morocco, the United Arab Emirates and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania will strive to bring about reconcilliation between the Iraqi Republic and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The committees shall submit their reports to the conference chairman, His majesty King Hassan II. The conference calls on the brothers to respond to these efforts in a true spirit of Arab fraternity.

With regard to the Iraq-Iran war, and after having reviewed the situation in the Gulf, the conference notes with extreme anxiety and pain the continuaiton of this war, with all the great human losses and costly material damage this war is causing to both sides and the dangerous threat this war poses as far as the region's security, stability and prosperity and as far as world peace and security are concerned.

The conference expresses its strong condemnation of and its profound regret for Iran's insistence on continuing the war and staging one attack after another on Iraq, aiming in the process to penetrate its border, occupy its territory and impose its control over it, thus defying the foundations of international law, international conventions, and the United Nations Charter and resolutions, and disregarding all the various peaceful efforts and the Iraqi initiatives that aim at halting the fighting and finding a just, honorable and peaceful solution through negotiations, guaranteeing the lawful rights of both sides and establishing good-neighborly relations between them, to ensure the rule of security and stability in the region, a matter which augurs well for the Arab and Islamic nations.

The conference reaffirms on this occasion its adherence to the resolution of the Fes summit conference on the Gulf War and the Arab attitude towards this war, and the commitments which are consequential on this resolution in accordance with Article 6 of the Charter of the Arab League and Article 2 of the Joint Arab Defense Pact.

The conference reaffirms the appeal made by the Ministerial Council of the Arab League in its emergency session in Baghdad on 14 March 1984, to Iran to immediately adhere to the decisions of cease-fire and respond to to the peace initiative. The conference reaffirms anew that Iran's continuation of the war against Iraq cannot help but make the Arab states reconsider their relations with Iran and take the necessary steps to implement this.

The conference declares its resolve to mobilize all efforts in order to put a speedy end to the fighting and to enter into negotiations in order to reach a peaceful, just and honorable solution to the conflict. The conference calls on the committee entrusted with following up the development of the war between Iraq and Iran to concentrate its efforts and contacts in this connection in the light of the duties it has been entrusted with.

The conference discussed the situation in the Horn of Africa and reaffirmed the necessity of implementing the resolution of the 12th Arab summit conference on this issue. The conference charges the secretary general with the submission of a report to the next Arab summit conference regarding the extent of the implementation of this resolution.

Within the framework of this disecusion of the various developments which the Palestinian issue is going through, the conference heard a detailed explanation from his Majesty King Husayn of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, regarding the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement which was signed in Amman on 11 February 1985. The conference recorded with full appreciation the detailed explanations submitted by His Majesty King Husayn and brother Yasir 'Arafat about the compability between the Jordanian-Palestinian action plan and the Fes plan, and considers it an action plan for implementing the Arab peace plan for the realization of a peaceful, just and comprehensive settlement guaranteeing the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from all the occupied Arab territories, at the forefront of which is Holy Jerusalem, and the regaining of the firm national rights of the Palestinian Arab people. And after dealing with this issue in an extensive study, from all aspects, the conference confirms the need to continue the collective Arab adherence to the spirit, principles and resolutions of the Fes summit conference.

The conference confirms its previous resolutions concerning the Palestine problem and its backing and support for the PLO in its capacity as sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, and its support for its efforts aimed at securing the firm national rights of the Palestinian people. It also confirms the right of th Palestinian people to the independence of its national decision and not to allow any side to interfer in its internal affairs. The conference considers the holding of an international conference within the framework of he UN facilitates the achievement of peace in the Arab region, with the presence and participation of the USSR, the United States and other permanent members of the Scurity Council and with the presence and participation of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people alonngside the other concerned parties.

The conference salutes the steadfastness of the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied Arab areas and their growing struggle against the forces of Israeli occupation, and the conference affirms its commitment to supporting this steadfastness and its development to confront the expansionist plans which seek to Judaize Palestinian territory and render the sons of the Palestinian people homeless.

The conference affirms its condemnation of the terrorist and racist practices of the Israeli occupation authorities in occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and it appeals to world public opinion to support the Palestinian and Arab people in their resistance to these practices which contradict international laws, and human rights. It also appeals to the world community to take practical measures to stand in the way of the Zionist practices.

It affirms previous commitments to giving material political and media support for the PLO — the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and leader of their struggle to recover their usurped rights. Regarding the suffering endured by the Palestinian camps after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and the massacres and slaughters that ensued; in order to guard against the dangers of displacement and destitution which threaten the Palestinian existence in those camps; and in order to ensure the safety of this existence and the rights of the Palestinian people to work and movement and to strengthen Lebanese-Palestinian fraternal ties, the conference calls on the Lebanese Government and the PLO to cooperate and coordinate between them in whatever concerns Palestinian affairs and protects the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, in accordance with the agreements concluded between them.

The conference also stresses that it will strive to implement the resolutions which the Arab League Council adopted at its emergency session on 8 and 9 of June 1985.

The conference expresses extreme concern about the worsening conditions in the Lebanon, in a manner which threatens the fate and unity of Lebanese soil and people. The conference affirms that it will assist and support the Lebanese people and its government to oppose the plans which seek to dismember and partition Lebanon and in order to enable Lebanon to eliminate the sectarian sedition which is manipulated by the hostile forces.

The conference also affirms the importance of a stable Lebanon and the need to preserve its unity and security and the end of Israeli occupation of all its territory.

Committed to the principles in which the Arab nation believes and inspired by its civilzation and deep-rooted origin and ancient traditions the conference strongly condemns terrorism in all its shapes, forms and origins and foremost Israeli terrorism inside and outside the occupied Arab areas. It considers that resorting to terrorism does not run parallel with the lofty ideals of humanity.

It calls for adherence to the principles of justice to achieve the objectives and defend the national rights relying on legitimate means which have been upheld by international charters.

The conference requests His Majesty King Hassan II — chairman of the conference — to continue with his contacts in international arena to explain Arab issues, particularly on the occasion of the anticipated meeting of the U.S. and Soviet president, so that the two great powers may be aware of the position of the Arab states toward all the issues, particularly those which concern the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. The conference reviewed with great concern the latest developments in South Africa and the acts of repression, tyranny, terror and racial discrimination to which the people of South Africa are exposed. It also reviewed the struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve their independence and sovereignty in accordance with the UN resolutions.

Proceeding from firm belief in the principles of Arab-African cooperation, the conference endorses its previous resolutions in this connection and renews its support for the struggle which is being waged by the peoples of South Africa and Namibia for freedom and independence, sovereignty and complete implementation of UN resolutions.

At the end of its meetings, which had taken place in an atmosphere of solidarity, fraternity and awareness of the sensitivity of the stage through which the Arab nation is living, the conference expresses its high appreciation for the genuine efforts His Majesty King Hassan II made to convene this conference and to run its work wisely, thus ensuring its success and arrival at positive results.

The conference also thanks His Majesty King Hassan II for the welcome and hospitality accorded, and the great Moroccan people for the warm welcome. It prays to God almighty to grant our Arab nation the means of invulnerability, glory and victory. [applause]

Tunisian Closing Speech

LD091745 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1516 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Speech by Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali at the closing session of the Arab emergency summit in Casablanca today on 9 August — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate; his majesty, chairman of the conference, your majesties, excellencies, highnesses, gentlemen:

It is a great duty, dear to me and cherished by me, to speak at the conclusion of this conference and to convey to you the greetings of the great combatant, his excellency President Habib Bourguiba, and the expressions of his cordiality, and to express to you his conviction that this meeting of ours will be successful because it proceeds from a sincere, loyal and objective intention, an intention seeking good, concord and reconciliation between brothers.

What adds to our joy is the fact that the invitation to this encounter comes from His Majesty King Hassan II whose honorable positions in the service of the Arab nation and the Islamic nation, and the fact that this encounter takes place in this good country and among this generous and noble Moroccan people.

If we are permitted to laud the result of this meeting, this result is its contribution to unfreezing a situation that had been frozen more than enough. It has made possible a meeting that was greatly desired and left doors open to attend this coming together. It has oriented the efforts towards action for reconciliation, mutual support and to take the good paths for tackling our fateful issues. Thank you, majesty, for the tiresome efforts you have made in this endeavor. Thank you also for the care and hospitality accorded to us. We pray for God to help you, to guide you and to ensure safety and good destiny for the Arab nation. Peace and the blessings of God be upon you.

Jordan's King Husayn Speaks

LD091735 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1520 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Speech by Jordan's King Husayn at the closing session of the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca on 9 August — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Your Majesty King Hassan II: It is a great personal privilege and a source of happiness and joy to address your majesty on behalf of their excellencies and highnesses, and on behalf of the prime ministers and their excellencies the heads and members of the delegations taking part in this conference, with the sincerest thanks and highest appreciation for the person of your majesty for the fervent and sincere efforts you made before the conference for its convening and during the conference for ensuring its success.

In both cases you gave your nation what it needs in the current situation: The strengthening of its faith by joint Arab action and the revival of its trust in the future. We also express our love and sincere gratitude to your government and your fraternal Arab people for the warm welcome and the traditional care and hospitality accorded to us; and we pray God to protect you, to prolong your life, and to assist you in leading your people toward progress and prosperity.

May God help and protect you. The peace and blessings of God be upon you.

King Hassan Speaks

LD091855 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1524 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Speech by King Hassan II at the closing session of the Arab emergency summit in Casablanca on 9 August — recorded]

[Text] Praise be to God. Prayers and peace be upon our Lord, God's prophet, his family, and his companions.

Your majesties, your excellencies, your highnesses, my dear brothers: The work of our conference has ended. We have all spent days full of pleasure and happiness: full of pleasure and happiness because we have met once again — each one of us embraced his brothers — full of pleasure and happiness because we have exchanged views; full of pleasure and happiness because when we came to write the words of the communique we found ourselves in agreement with regard to our opinions and aim, with only our concern to find the more suitable or appropriate word or phrase for what we want to do and what we want the world to know about our will, being the difference between us. In actual fact sometimes the deliberations were acute, but if that signifies anything it surely signifies the soundness of the Arab structure. Whenever the interventions increase, and whenever the exchanges broaden, this indicates that our gathering is not under any domination, and that it is democratic, listening to views and replying to them in a better manner, and always striving to bring about conciliation, free from any clamor, courtesies or demagogy. This is what has actually taken place, brothers, at our conference. I am happy to praise the Arab nation, which does not need any praise, because it was up to dealing with the events it was experiencing and could rise to the future which it wants to build for itself and for all nations of the world.

I want to praise our work. Before anything else, what did we work for? We worked for peace. All our resolutions are full of peace. Peace in the Middle East region; peace in the Iran-Iraq war; peace in international dealings. Yes, we do have demands, but these are legitimate demands. We have rights which have been usurped, and it is inevitable that we should find the way and create the method for retrieving our land, at the forefront of which is holy Jerusalem. By retrieving our territories we will regain our dignity and honor. We have — and this is what we have said and stressed — to support those who are standing their ground against the enemy — the Palestinian people whose pains and sorrow increase daily, not just as a result of the blows being dealt to them by the enemy but also as a result of the blows being dealt to them by their kith and kin.

We have to strive in order that the Iraq-Iran war stops, but while we strive for peace between Iraq and Iran we have to give the necessary, sufficient and continuous support for an Arab state that is committed with us to Arab solidarity and the joint pact.

Dear Brothers: you will soon be leaving Morocco, but I am convinced that your hearts will stay behind with this noble fraternal Moroccan people, who have tried, and whose No.1 servant who is present here, to prove to you their and his Arabism and their and his commitment to this Arabism, and their and his love for you all, irrespective of the continent on which you live.

While looking forward to the next conference — God willing — I pray to Almighty God that the next summit conference will be a full and comprehensive conference. I pray to Almighty God that we will see these empty chairs full, that seated on them will be those who represent those countries. I am convinced that we will find in the wisdom and prudence of His Majesty King Fahd, who will act as our host in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia soon — God willing — everything that will facilitate the gathering of all and the success of the conference.

Before I conclude my speech I would like to thank brother Yasir 'Arafat for what he said about Morocco at the opening of our conference. Morocco did nothing except its duty. It will always discharge its duty irrespective of the circumstances. I would also like to thank his excellency the prime minister, my friend Mr Mzali, for the kind and honorable sentiments he used in thanking Morocco for hosting this conference. I would finally like to thank my brother, His Majesty King Husayn, from whom we have become used to words of such feeling and kindness, which indicate the close spiritual and intellectual relationship between us.

It only remains for me to bid you farewell and wish you a safe return to your countries, and to thank his excellency the secretary general and the apparatus of the secretariat general for all the difficulties they have borne during this period.

Let us all pray to Almighty God by saying: Oh God, accept our prayers, You the magnificent and the wise. Guide us along the right path. Oh God, we depend on You, and in You we entrust our affairs. Guide us and make firm our footholds. Bless our march. Oh God, make us victorious and let no one triumph over us. You are the omniscient. Peace and God's blessings be upon you.

Leaders React to Summit Conclusions, Depart

Sudan Minister on Summit, Egypt

LD092144 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1827 GMT 9 aug 85

[Text] Casablanca; 9 Aug (KUNA) Sudanese Foreign Minister Mr Muhammad Taha Ayyub has said that the current summit "did not fail, but it did not succeed."

In a statement to KUNA he attributed that to the absence of several Arab countries from this summit.

He expressed his hopes that the two committees formed for clearing the Arab atmosphere will succeed in their mission.

Replying to a question, the Sudanese official said that Egypt's continued refusal to hand back ex-president Ja'far Numayri creates awkwardness with Sudan and may affect the nature of relations between the two countries. He announced that Sudan will try President Numayri in absentia if Egypt decides not to hand him back.

Saudi Official on Results

LD092301 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2100 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Jeddah, 9 Aug (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, commander of the National Guard, and chairman of the Saudi delegation to the extraordinary summit held in Rabat [as received] in the fraternal Moroccan Kingdom, made the following statement to SPA:

The results of this extraordinary summit came as a profound reply to those who believed that the disputes had become incurable, that reconciliation was difficult, and that the Arab nation would be divided in axes and fronts. The conferees have proved that the ties based on fraternity and not interests are too strong to be severed by a disagreement in opinion or difference in circumstances. Therefore I say that disagreements among Arabs will never develop into immense discord, but they evaporate and disappear when faced with the challenges and dangers. We are in agreement about all the aims, and even if we differ on some of the means there is Arab side that does not call for liberating Jerusalem, and that does not defend the right of the Palestinian brothers to return to their country and to establish their independent state on their national soil; there is no Arab side that denies that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; there is no Arab or Muslim who is not hurt by the appalling tragedies witnessed by the Islamic and Arab worlds on the Iraq-Iran front and by the bloodshed and material resources and of what two fraternal Muslim peoples have built with hard work. So both conscience and reason call for the immediate cessation of this unreasonable war which has become a war of attrition. There is no Arab country which is not agonized by seeing sister Lebanon drowning in this flood of blood. No one is giving up the restoration of the occupied land. Therefore I say that the disagreement on the means, however large, will never obstruct us from seeing the ends. There may be flexibility on the ways, but the ends remain fixed. At this stage we should know that the two superpowers, especially following the changes in the Soviet leadership, have moved from the stage of peaceful coexistence, which was inaugurated by Khrushchev in the fifties, to the stage of defining the basis of the Yalta conference, held at the end of World War II between Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, which ended in dividing the world between the two giants into areas and regions of vital influence. This makes our present always surrounded with danger, especially the threat of Islamic and Arab divisions into sectarian and racial ministates shared between the two giants and with which and from which Israel will be satisfied. Thus, if we as Arabs and Muslims do not face up to this critical stage of the development of the international policy with closed ranks and united aims, then this nightmare will become a reality.

His Highness added: I am confident that today's disagreements among the Arabs are just a summer cloud that will evaporate in front of the strength of Arab character and the sincerity of the Arab desire to face up to the challenges and to overcome them. We know perfectly well that destiny is not the destiny of only one of the Arab people or of only one of the Arab states, but it is the destiny of the Arab nation with all its peoples. Therefore we must allow no power to isolate any Arab country or people in bargaining or maneuvers aimed at suspending the effectiveness of this nation and diverting it from its pan-Arab aims. One of the greatest Islamic authorities said that the Arabs did not take Islam to the nations but took the nations to Islam. So I am convinced that the Arab nations will take their peoples, regimes and leaders — with God's permission — to the fields of soldiarity and the fields of cooperation. "Work: soon will God observe your work, and his apostle and the believers." [Koranic verse]

PLO's Qaddumi on Outcome

NC091657 Paris AFP in English 1648 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, Morocco, Aug 9 (AFP) — The emergency Arab summit here showed that the Palestine Liberation Organization "still enjoys a priviliged place in the Arab community, which supports and sympathizes with it," PLO Foreign Affairs chief Faruq Qaddumi told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE today.

Mr. Qaddumi, speaking after the final communique of the summit was issued, recalled that the summit was first proposed by the PLO during the "war of the camps" in Beirut last May, when Palestinians were besieged by Lebanese Shi'ite militiamen.

He said, however, it would be "difficult to rebuild the bridges" with the five Arab countries which boycotted the summit — "notably Syria."

He described Syria's attitude to the PLO as a "mystery." Although there was cause for disagreement between them, it did not constitute a reason for "armed confrontation," he said.

Relations between the PLO and Libya on the other hand were improving, and a visit Mr. Qaddumi made to Libya recently had produced "good results."

Libya cut its ties with the PLO in 1982, but supported the Palestinians in the war of the camps.

Mr. Qaddumi also predicted that the Soviet Union would be pleased with the outcome of the summit, and asserted that reservations expressed about it by Moscow had been caused by "fears of seeing the Arab world divided to the advantage of the Israeli enemy and American imperialism."

Siwar al-Dhahab Meets King Hassan

JN101431 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 10 Aug (SUNA) — Moroccan King Hassan II received General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, at noon yesterday. Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, prime minister and member of the delegation, attended the meeting. Following the meeting, Dr al-Jazuli said that the talks dealt with events and changes in Sudan and its domestic problems and foreign relations, as well as its policies which had been criticized by some sides.

Kuwaiti Premier Departs

LD092016 Kuwait KUNA in English 1852 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, aug 9 (KUNA) — Kuwait's deputy premier and Prime Minister Shaykh Sabah Al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah left here Friday after heading Kuwait's delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit conference which came to a close this evening.

Shaykh Sabah, in a statement to KUNA, expressed satisfaction for the results of the summit and expressed thanks for King hassan II of Morocco for hosting the conference.

Shaykh Sabah was seen off on departure by Moroccan Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani.

Bahraini Amir Departs

GF091540 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1457 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Casablanca, 9 Aug (WAKH) — Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, left Casablanca after participating in the meetings of the extraordinary Arab summit conference which concluded today.

'Arafat Sends Message to Gorbachev on Summit

JN110538 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Palestinian sources have stated that the USSR charge d'affaires in Tunis visited Yasir 'Arafat following his return from Casablanca where he headed the PLO delegation to the emergency Arab summit. These sources said that 'Arafat asked the USSR diplomat to convey a verbal message to USSR leader Gorbachev on his assessment of the summit results.

KUNA analyzes Results of Arab Summit

LD110941 Kuwait KUNA in English 1524 GMT 10 Aug 85

["Summit Analysis by Atef Odeh" — KUNA headline]

[Text] Casablanca, Aug 10 (KUNA) — The Arab extra-ordinary summit conference which concluded here Friday was named "the summit of the majority" due to the absence of a number of Arab countries.

The final communique released yesterday by the conferees was keen on keeping doors open with the Arab countries which boycotted the summit.

This has been clear in dealing with the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement on joint approach toward peace in the Middle East. The final statement has been drafted in a flexible way as far as this agreement is concerned.

The communique did not give Arab legitimacy to the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement in a way to satisfy the countries which boycotted the summit.

This has annoyed Jordan because it denied Arab cover to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian moves although this position would give flexibility for the PLO should the current peace efforts collapse.

Undoubtedly, the holding of the Arab summit conference in Casablanca was a victory for the PLO. At last it managed to end the stalemate in the Arab position and to convene a summit that reiterated its support for the PLO's legitimacy and condemned the massacres in the Palestinian refugee camps of West Beirut.

Iraq has also emerged victorious from the Casablanca summit conference. Observers here believe that Iraq had the lion's share in that summit after it achieved success in listing the Iraq-Iran war as an independent item on the agenda of the meetings and after the conference eventually adopted the Iraqi draft resolution on the Iraq-Iran conflict.

The resolution includes support to Iraq and a clear warning of severing diplomatic relations with Iran if the latter failed to respond to peace efforts.

The summit's communique also reiterated commitment to the Fes summit resolutions on the Gulf war, including the article concerning the joint Arab defense pact.

Both Iraq and Jordan, however, have failed to realize another objective which is determining the date of the ordinary summit conference, originally due to have convened in Riyadh in November 1983.

The convening of the summit was a success for King Hassan II because it is the third Arab summit conference to be held in Morocco, giving Rabat a prominent political role despite its relatively geographical remoteness.

The attendance of Mauritanian president was another success for Morocco. Mauritania is bound by a fraternal and cooperation pact with Algeria and Tunisia and until recently Moroccan-Mauritanian relations had been severed when Mauritania was maintaining close ties with the Polisario, fighting for independence of the Western Sahara from Morocco.

The Moroccans hope that the Mauritanian neutral position would be consolidated following the summit.

Rabat will be the center of inter-Arab contacts in the upcoming stage because the two conciliation committees formed by the summit would submit their reports to King Hassan.

The Moroccan monarch is expected to pay visits to both Washington and Moscow before the summit meeting between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan due to be held in Geneva next November.

PLO Envoy to Egypt on Dialogue With U.S.

GF091052 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Sa'id Kamal, PLO representative in Cairo, has stated that the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue with the United States will begin in Amman at the end of this month. In a statement published today in the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Sa'id Kamal stated that after dialogue with the United States has begun, dialogue with European countries, such as Britain and the FRG will resume. Dialogue will continue until the issue is presented for wide-scale debate to the United Nations, for everyone's participation, such that a framework and a means of negotiations under international legitimacy can be reached. Sa'id Kamal emphasized that the PLO insists on land in exchange for peace, the Jordanian option based on UN Resolutions 242 and 338.

Responding to a question concerning the Jordanian-Palestinian accord, Sa'id Kamal said: The Jordanian-Palestinian accord is a mechanism and a driving force for any talks or negotiations designed to bring peace. He noted that the PLO has not relinquished the Palestinian state, only total independence. The confederation scheduled to be established between the state of Palestine and Jordan is a national move on the part of the PLO in favor of the Palestinian people and their interest.

Concluding, the Palestinian official disclosed to *AL-ITTIHAD* that the Jordanian-Palestinian rapprochement started through personal efforts of late President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. Those efforts were crowned by an offer from King Husayn of Jordan to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat during the 1974 Rabat summit to begin a new page in relations between the two sides.

BAHRAIN

AL-ADWA' Comments on Arab Summit Deliberations

GF100920 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0810 GMT 10 Aug 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Manama, 10 Aug (WAKH) — The weekly Bahraini newspaper *AL-ADWA'* says that devoting much time during the extraordinary Arab summit to discussing the best means to clear Arab air and resolve Arab differences proved the inevitability of solidarity.

The newspaper affirms that the most important point the summit discussed was the issue of Arab differences, because this issue is an eminent mark of the conference and topped the list of the points included in the final statement because of the conferees' conviction of the need to achieve this national goal.

The newspaper calls on the conflicting countries to put the supreme Arab interest above personal, regional, and ideological differences and not to break Arab unanimity in the future by boycotting future Arab summits.

The newspaper notes that the conference underlined the PLO's independence and freedom to make its own decisions. It also reiterated its warning to Iran against continuing the war with Iraq and against making attempts to cross Iraq's international border.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Returns From Summit, Comments

LD100808 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0721 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Kuwait 10 Aug (KUNA) — The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad at dawn today returned home after representing Kuwait at the meetings of the emergency Arab summit at Casablanca, representing his highness the amir of Kuwait.

On his arrival, Shaykh Sabah expressed his hope that the mediation committees formed by the conference, which was attended by 15 Arab countries and the PLO and boycotted by Syria, Lebanon, Democratic Yemen, Algeria, and Libya, would be successful in clearing the Arab atmosphere.

In a statement to KUNA on his return, Shaykh Sabah emphasized the emergency summit's resolution to halt the Iraq-Iran war which has been going on since 1981. He described the resolution as important.

He explained that its importance stems from the passages it contained "which clearly express a collective stand reflecting the national sentiment toward sister Iraq and at the same time expresses the resolve and the determination of the Arabs to continue efforts to achieve a speedy halt to this war which will preserve the legitimate dignity and rights of these two Muslim neighbors."

KUWAIT

Authorities Deport 90 Percent of 'Undesirables'

LD100959 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0916 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 10 Aug (KUNA) — Minister of the Interior Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir announced today that the security authorities have deported about 90 percent of the undesirables who constitute a threat to Kuwait's security.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti daily *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, he said that the ministry is prepared for all future contingencies and has introduced many changes. Moreover, everything has been provided to develop the security organs as quickly as possible to be in step with developments, and to be responsible for following up and controlling security in the country.

He hailed the cooperation of many of the residents who helped the security organs in reaching the goal of "seeking to clear the atmosphere and establish security and reassurance in Kuwait and disappoint those who harbor rancor toward Kuwait, so that it would remain an oasis of security and peace."

OMAN

Minister Returns From Arab Summit, Comments

GF100924 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Excerpt] His Highness Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs, and his accompanying delegation, returned home from Morocco this morning after representing His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id at the extraordinary Arab summit which concluded its sessions in Casablanca yesterday.

In a statement to the radio correspondent after arrival, His Highness Fahd ibn Mahmud praised the outcome of the extraordinary Arab summit. He said: The summit is considered very successful; positive decisions were adopted during this conference. These decisions will surely bring Arab views closer and will also contribute toward preparations for the next Arab summit, God willing.

In reply to a question on the Omani delegation's meetings outside the summit, he said: These meetings were held to discuss bilateral relations and to exchange views on the summit's agenda.

QATAR

Amir Departs for Home After Casablanca Summit

GF101454 Doha QNA in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Casablanca, 10 Aug (QNA) — His Highness Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani left Casablanca for home today after participating in the extraordinary Arab summit conference which concluded yesterday.

Press Discusses Results of Arab Summit

GF101616 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 10 Aug 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 10 Aug (WAKH) — The Qatari newspaper *AL-'ARAB* said Casablanca summit in view of the issues deliberated therein and the consequent decisions adopted, achieved major results important to service of the Arab destiny.

The issues discussed and the communique declared constitute a beginning paving the way for convening the delayed Arab summit through which we all aspire to streamline Arab ranks and strengthen Arab relations, *AL-'ARAB* said.

The summit has also been witness to honest moves to sort out Arab conflicts during the summit conference sessions and in side line meeting among the Arab leaders, *AL-'ARAB* noted.

The Palestinian cause, issue of Arab solidarity, Iraq-Iran war and ways to confronting international developments were among the major issues discussed in the summit and from here on it becomes necessary to work for bolstering unity of Arab ranks to boost steadfastness of the Arab nation.

The emergency Arab summit in spite of complicated circumstances which surrounded it made more than one achievement, Qatari daily *AL-RAYAH* said.

Formation of two committees to settle disputes between Syria and Jordan on the one hand and Syria and Iraq on the other and between Libya and Iraq and Libya and the PLO was preliminary step basic to convening the regular long delayed unanimous decisions, *AL-RAYAH* said.

At the same time, we believe the issuing of a final communique only without declaring resolutions has in itself been a great achievement because, that shows Arab leaders concern for provision of Arab concensus on issues of destiny, the paper said.

Perhaps every Arab party today will seek to work honestly towards building up of solidarity in order that unanimous decisions in the next summit will be the effective road to regaining all usurped rights, *AL-RAYAH* concluded.

SAUDI ARABIA

Crown Prince Returns from Casablanca 9 Aug

LD092323 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2200 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 9 Aug (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, arrived at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport in Jeddah this evening from Morocco after leading the Saudi delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit in Casablanca.

Foreign Minister Says Summit Step Toward Unity

GF110958 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0915 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has affirmed that the Arab summit conference which concluded recently in Casablanca constitutes a basic and principal step toward the restoration of Arab cohesion and that its tangible results will appear when they are implemented.

In a statement published today by the newspaper *AL-MADINAH*, he pointed to the importance of the conference's final statement,which he described as clear and requiring no explanation.

He said that the focal point of the summit was uniting Arab ranks and remarked that this course will inevitably have echoes from all Arab brethren.

The foreign minister noted Saudi Arabia's constant efforts to bring Arab viewpoints closer together. He expressed the hope that these efforts will have positive results that will satisfy everyone.

Media Comment on Results of Arab Summit

Commentator Sees Unity

GF100626 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 9 Aug 85

["News analysis" by 'Abdallah Salim Bakhit]

[Text] The final statement issued after the conclusion of the extraordinary Arab summit conference held in Casablanca, Morocco, kept up with developments, was a reeaction to them, and showed the Arab nations' ability to make a final decision on many issues which have been obstructed by the split in opinions, contradictions, and outbidding. The summit's final statement succeeded in changing the state of stagnancy to a state of stability able to face developments in a way to regain Arab unity and unanimity.

No doubt the success of the Arab foreign ministers before the convocation of the extraordinary Arab summit greatly contributed to the success of the summit conference, by seriously and constructively tackling the issues which were presented to the kings and leaders of the delegations participating in the summit. We can say that the Arab nation has entered a new stage of reconciliation in which efforts will be intensified, energies will be mobilized, air will be cleared, and Arab solidarity will be restored in preparation for the summit of resolutions which will be held, God willing, in Riyadh in November.

The summit's affirmation of adherance to the Fes summit resolutions with regard to the Iraq-Iran war, the settlement of the Palestinian issue and the Middle East crisis, and the eagerness for a stable situation in Lebanon, all showed the identical views of the conferees despite the acuteness characterizing the discussions during the summit sessions, which is in fact a healthy phenomenon manifested in evaluation, discussion, and debate, the results of which fulfilled expectations.

This is what His Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the national guard, underscored when he said that the results of the extraordinary Arab summit conference were a strong reply to those who believed that Arab differences have deepened, reconciliation is hard to achieve, and that the Arab nation will be pestered by axes and fronts.

In all, the Casablanca summit conference can be considered a major turning point in Arab action through the results it achieved for facing the current stage.

Press Reaction

GF100530 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 10 Aug 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Daily newspapers today were unanimous on the results of the extraordinary Arab summit which concluded its sessions in Casablanca yesterday.

The newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* said: The expectations by His Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, commander of the national guard, and leader of the Saudi delegation to the Casablanca extraordinary Arab summit, became true. His expectations were voiced the day before yesterday to the Saudi press delegation in Casablanca. He said the summit and its results would be positive, particularly in serving Arab unity. No doubt the positive results which the conference reached, and which were included in its final statement yesterday, fulfilled the aspirations of the Arab nation in its Mashriq and Maghreb for organic, political, security, defense, and information unity in the service of the nation's goals and in defense of its high interests.

The newspaper continued: The resolutions were a practical response to the urgent need for clearing the air among some Arab parties in a comprehensive manner and perpetuating Arab solidarity and joint action.

On the same issue, the newspaper *AL-RIYAD* said: The committees for reconciliation among Arab parties, the blessing of the Jordanian-Palestinian accord in light of the Fes summit resolutions, the decision of King Hassan II to make international contacts before the convocation of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit, and material and moral support for the PLO and support for its independent decisionmaking — all have been included in the recent resolutions — are clear evidence that the Arab nation requires national dialogue. All the psychological pressures which have nourished suspicion and set neighbors apart have led to the accumulation of problems that required the Arab leaders to meet at one table. Courage can be the only consideration in explaining all circumstances and psychological complexes and complications among all parties.

The newspaper *AL-MADINAH* said: Our leaders' eagerness has been manifested in their desire to consecrate previous gains, including the Fes summit resolutions. They affirmed their adherance to them in word and spirit. These resolutions are our peace plan which we announced to the entire world. The plan showed our desire to establish peace in the Middle East region, unlike our common enemy who has been rejecting all positive and constructive moves. While it brought brothers together, the Casablanca summit is considered another gain which we hope will increase and expand in similar meetings so that we can reach complete agreement on methods of action now that we have made a final common decision on our fateful causes.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Arrives

GF101050 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1038 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Jeddah, 10 Aug (SPA) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Whitehead arrived in Jeddah today on a short visit to the Kingdom.

He was received at the airport by Salim Sunbul, director of the Foreign Ministry and protocol department in Jeddah; Walter Cutler, U.S. ambassador to the Kingdom; and a number of members of the U.S. Embassy staff.

Received by King

LD102110 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2025 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Jeddah, 10 Aug (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this evening received in audience John Whitehead, U.S. assistant secretary of state. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the national guard; His Royal Highness Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan, his majesty's ambassador to the United States; and the U.S. ambassador to the Kingdom, Walter Culter.

Departs Jeddah 11 Aug

GF110952 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] John Whitehead, U.S. assistant secretary of state, left Jeddah today following a brief visit to Saudi Arabia during which he met with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

He was seen off by Salim Sunbul, director of the Foreign Ministry and protocol branch in Jeddah; Walter Leon Cutler, the U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia; and embassy officials.

UAE

Papers on 'Positive' Results From Arab Summit

GF100930 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0555 GMT 10 Aug 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 10 Aug (WAM) — The UAE press today commented on the results of the extraordinary Arab summit which concluded its sessions in Casablanca yesterday. Although some dailies are optimistic and others are pessimistic over the summit's results, all papers concur that the summit achieved positive points, the most important of which is the formation of two committees to clear Arab air. The papers emphasize that this will create the appropriate atmosphere to propose the important Arab issues for discussion in a spirit of fraternity and through the desire to rectify matters.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* says that despite that some Arab countries boycotted the summit and despite the fact that some of those who have remarkable weight on Arab arena were absent from the summit, "the results the summit achieved reflected the positive aspect of the leaders' meeting for its own sake. These results showed that such meetings can be serious and practical steps to organize Arab action and steer it in the proper direction."

The newspaper *AL-BAYAN* praises the Arab summit's decision to set up two committees to clear the Arab atmosphere by countries known for their relations based on mutual respect for other fraternal countries and for their reasonable stands on all issues.

The newspaper *AL-FAJR* expresses the hope that the two committees which were set up to clear Arab air will move quickly and will carry out their task in order to reach a common ground for joint Arab action. The fact that a final statement was issued despite the absence of some Arab countries is a good indication that moves and dialogue among Arab countries are possible, the newspaper says.

The Al-Shariqah-based newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* says in its editorial entitled "What Is New in the Summit's Result Resolutions,": There are two new things in the summit resolutions. The first one is that committees were set up to clear Arab air and the second is that there was nothing new on the stand toward the other proposed issues. These new things reaffirm the acute crisis in inter-Arab relations and reaffirm that the opportunity to deal with this crisis is likely to fail just as it has a chance to succeed.

The newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* believes that the summit achieved a certain success with regard to joint Arab action. Perhaps one of the symptoms of this success is the insistence to continue the task of the summit — clearing Arab air.

YAR

Prime Minister Returns From Summit 10 Aug

GF102032 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the standing committee, and the delegation accompanying him returned to Sanaa from Casablanca at 1900 today. The prime minister headed our country's delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit conference, which was held 7-9 August.

In statement to SABA' news agency upon his arrival, the prime minister and member of the standing committee said: We participated in the Arab summit, which was held in Casablanca in the fraternal Kingdom of Morocco, to confirm the position of our president, government, and people in support of all fateful Arab issues and the objectives and interests of our entire nation.

The brother prime minister added: The Arab summit provided us with a good chance to meet with their majesties, their excellencies, and their highnesses the kings and presidents of the Arab countries. We conveyed to them the greetings of their Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress. During these meetings, we also discussed the best way to consolidate understanding, solidarity, and cooperation in all fields for the purpose of achieving the objectives and ambitions of our Arab nation. The brother prime minister concluded his statement by saying that the conference was successful and that it achieved the desired results.

He was received at the airport by Dr Muhammad Sa'id al'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and head of the central organ of planning; Brother Mujahid Abu Shawarib deputy prime minister for internal affairs and member of the standing committee; Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah al-Bashiri, chief of staff and member of the standing committee; and a number of brother ministers and officials.

PDRY

USSR Foreign Ministry Official Arrives on Visit

GF101731 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade Aleksandr Barichev, director of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the USSR Foreign Ministry [name and title as heard], arrived in Aden on a visit to the PDRY, during which he will hold several meetings with Foreign Ministry officials as part of an exchange of information and consultations between the foreign ministries of the two friendly countries.

14 OCTOBER Terms Arab Summit 'Fruitless'

GF091747 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] The *14 OCTOBER* newspaper today said: Our country's stand on the response to the invitation for participation in the extraordinary Arab summit has been unequivocal and frank from the beginning. Our country has considered fruitless the convening of an extraordinary summit in the manner adopted for convening this conference, as it would only result in the official destabilization of Arab consensus. Such a summit would also hinder concurrence on issues discussed, especially the Arab peace plan signed at the Fes conference. The PDRY has emphasized its principled stand with regard to convening an Arab summit conference following good preparations in order to consolidate the unity of the Arab fold and produce results conducive to achieving success in our just national and state causes.

In its editorial, the paper stressed that all indications depict this extraordinary summit as part of a reactionary Zionist-imperialist scheme aimed at strengthening the trend of the capitulation policy and oligarchic groups. The regimes of steadfastness and confrontation must move fast and together with all Arab progressive forces and movements to foil this plot. It added: Stemming from its accurate assessment of the current Arab situation, our country has been trying for a long time to revive the steadfastness and confrontation front which was formed through an initiative by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium.

The paper concluded its editorial by saying: Our country is currently making intensive contacts to coordinate among the steadfastness regimes through messages sent by Chairman 'AliNasir Muhammad to Hafiz al Asad, Chadli Bendjedid, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to confront the vicious conspiracy plotted by the United States and its supporters and aimed at striking at and liquidating the progressive Arab regimes to put an end to the Arab struggle and liberation movements, especially the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people.

Security Foils Libyan Plot To Kill Opponents

NC111626 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] The Interior Ministry today released a detailed statement on a new terrorist plot that the Libyan regime had tried to carry out in Egypt with the object of liquidating Libyan opposition figures residing in Egypt.

The Egyptian security organs managed to abort the plot. Two individuals residing in Libya were recruited by the Libyan intelligence apparatus to carry out the plot to assassinate Libyan political refugee Ghayth Sa'id al-Mabruk, who resides in Alexandria.

In its statement, the Interior Ministry said that the state's security intelligence bodies had received information from their sources within the Libyan intelligence apparatus to the effect that Libyan nationals Hasan Ishkal and 'Abd al-'Aziz Makhyun, members of the Libyan intelligence apparatus — both sentenced to death in Egypt on espionage charges — had been instructed to supervise the execution of the plot. Hasan Ishkal and 'Abd al-'Aziz Makhyun agreed to pay $150,000 to the two recruited individuals to commit the crime. Hasan Ishkal and 'Abd al-'Aziz Makhyun did in fact pay the two individuals 25,000 Libyan dinars and supplied them with two vehicles to carry out this terrorist operation. They were also accompanied to the Egyptian-Libyan border by members of Libyan intelligence to make their infiltration easier.

The assassination team arrived at the end of May. They were placed under observation and all their contacts and movements monitored. They got in touch with some criminal elements to take part with them in assassinating political refugee Ghayth Sa'id al-Mabruk. All of them tried to commit their crime after midnight on 6 August, but they were arrested. A machine gun and a pistol that were to be used in the operation were also seized.

The state's security prosecution has been provided with all the documents, evidence, and information. It is currently investigating.

Mubarak Comments on Outcome of Arab Summit

NC111340 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1310 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Damanhur, 11 Aug (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has affirmed that Egypt did not approach any friendly Arab country prior to the convocation of the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca with the aim of having Egypt's return to the Arab League discussed during the summit.

During a visit to the Shamal al-Tahrir youth camp in Al-Buhayrah Governorate today, the president said: We did not broach this subject with anyone. We have our pride. Egypt has its pride and dignity and nothing would make it beg. The president added: I made sure not to get into this subject with any Arab leader, lest this be interpreted as a request of sorts. President Mubarak then referred to the telephone call he received from King Husayn of Jordan before the latter's departure for the conference. The president confirmed that they had not discussed this issue.

Replying to a question on his assessment of the results of the Casalbalanca summit, President Mubarak expressed his regret over the current Arab situation and the absence of ties and cooperation among Arabs. He said: There is absolutely no action in the common Arab interest.

President Mubarak compared the current Arab and African situations. He noted that when he attended the recent African summit, he had sensed how eager the African presidents and leaders were to shoulder their responsibilities, to concentrate on the African Continent's unity, and to safeguard the OAU regardless of personal or self-seeking interests. He praised the objective discussions that prevailed during the African summit.

President Mubarak went on to say: As to the Arab League, I am sad, but not because Egypt is not a member. I grieve over the Arab world which has immense potential and resources and can accomplish much.

Asked whether he expects positive results from the Casablanca summit, particularly after the formation of committees to reconcile the Arabs and to iron out their differences, President Mubarak expressed his hope that results would emerge. But, he added, I expect nothing at all from these committees because there is nothing new.

Replying to another question on the stands taken by Arab countries, particularly Tunisia, on Egypt's rejoining Arab ranks, the president said: Some of our brothers in Tunisia fear that the Arab League will be transferred from their country. To them I say: We do not need an Arab League in Egypt. Let it remain there. In its present form, the Arab League is not effective and does not set anything in motion. We are really sorry that this state of affairs exists.

President Mubarak added: We are tearing ourselves apart over trivial things — keeping the Arab League in Tunisia, financial advantages in a certain area, personal interests — at a time when all the Arab nation's interests are in crisis. President Mubarak stressed that if the present grave Arab situation conitnues, there will be no Arabs or an Arab reality.

In reply to a question on the tour by John Whitehead, deputy U.S. secretary of state, of several countries in the region, President Mubarak said that it was, as usual, a fact-finding tour. The U.S. Administration sends its envoys from time to time on such tours to hear and exchange views and to get acquainted with the situation in the region. The president described this style as a good one because the U.S. Administration does not make a decision on the basis of false reports or information. He added: Whoever wants to make a decision on any issue must experience the situation. He noted that this happens even in wars where there is a commander in the field and another commander in the rear away from all the main command centers.

President Mubarak went on to say: The commander in the field is in a position to know what the situation is and to make the appropriate decision at the appropriate time. Decisions made from hundreds or thousands of kilometers away will not be realistic and may lead to grave consequences.

Asked whether Egypt was satisfied with the way the Casablanca summit had handled the Iraqi-Iranian war, his excellency replied: I do not believe they have handled anything. The president asked: What did they do? A committee was formed to hear the views of Iraq and Iran, but their views do not need committees. There have been many committees that have already visited the two countries and met with officials there. What is required is practical action.

President Mubarak added: I can hold meetings and issue public statements like those issued by any organization. But will this be beneficial? Not at all.

The president said a practical way must be found to solve all these problems. Rather than issuing statements and slogans, decisions must be made. He said: This is the practical way to solve the problem.

Regarding the formation of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, President Mubarak said: We are trying to organize this delegation and to end the problems pertaining to this matter. We are also urging the U.S. Administration to begin talks with this delegation because this might pave the way for further action. There is no need to object to the people in the delegation because they are only a means to an end.

Asked whether Israel is flexible on the Tabah issue, President Mubarak said: The Tabah issue is now in the hands of the Israeli Government. We have already declared our stand on this issue a number of times. We have stressed the need to arbitrate, form an arbitration committee, and set the time.

He added: This will facilitate things. We cannot go back on this demand because it is a promise I have made to the Egyptian people and I cannot take a single step backward.

Third Expatriates' Conference Held in Cairo

'Ali Reads Mubarak Speech

NC101212 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0935 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Speech read by Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali on behalf of President Husni Mubarak at the opening session of the third conference on Egyptian expatriates at the Cairo University auditorium — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: Egyptian expatriate brothers and sons: It is my pleasure to offer you my sincerest congratulations on the occasion of the announcement of the establishment of the First General Union for Egyptian Expatriates. This follows its registration and declaration in accordance with Egyptian law.

It was with interest and pride that I observed the steps which led to the establishment of this union. I have also followed your noble and sincere efforts to achieve this lofty goal, which the Egyptian people have pursued for many years. The establishment of this union reflects their keen desire and insistence on remaining faithful to their national causes outside their homeland in the world at large. They seek to do so within a unified and specific framework. This will serve their interests on the basis of a scientific and practical plan. It will also serve the causes of development and construction in their motherland.

On the occasion of the announcement of the union's establishment and the beginning of its activities, I would like to reiterate what I have said before: I believe that we should give priority to preserving the Arabic language and culture, our national and patriotic heritage, and our spiritual ties among the expatriates. They should also be passed on to coming generations. This great event, which has been announced today and has been received with satisfaction and pride, is considered to be one of national importance. We welcome and are gladdened by this event, which reflects the nobility and depth of the Egyptian people's loyalty and their desire to keep in touch with the motherland in a spirit of unity and love.

Perhaps it is a good omen that your union should begin its activities at a time when the state is committed to a pioneering development plan. I hope that your union's honest activities will be of great help to this plan and to the achievement of its desired goals. All this will be in the interests of our homeland and people. We have splendid examples of fruitful and successful work here in Egypt. We have bright pictures of noble sacrifice.

I hope you will have the time to visit those factories which use the most up-to-date technology and scientific means of administration. They are a source of pride to Egypt and to you. They are a shining example for those who want to invest their money in this good earth.

Brothers and sisters, I know that some of the investment projects you had previously proposed have run into a few routine obstacles. I realize that the Egyptian expatriate company for investment and development, which has been established, has faced a number of difficulties. I am aware of all this because I pay great attention to your activities. I hope that one of the results of the conference will be a discussion of all these issues by your committees. This should be done with the seriousness these questions deserve and should rest on the basis of constructive ideas. The officials and specialists who will attend the meetings of this conference's committees should be your partners in this dialogue. I hope the committees' actions will have good results of a scientific nature. We do not need mere recommendations, which will get lost in the crush of events. I ask the government to follow up the results of the conference, and I know how eager it is about achievements and quick accomplishments.

In light of this, brothers and sisters, I do not want to use my speech today to go into further details about the study of manpower markets abroad, our advice to immigrant youth, the spread of the Arabic language, and ways of establishing ties between the Egyptian abroad and his homeland. I touched on all this in my speech to you last year. I will leave the details for the committees and your conference resolutions. There is no need to review these details. Implementation and the relevant timetable are what count now. Otherwise, we will going around in vicious circles and repeating ourselves. Thus, I will be following the work of this conference with a sense of, I would say, certainty that its work is geared toward practical implementation that, hopefully, will bear fruit soon.

Brothers and sisters, I would like to assure you that our economic development is proceeding according to plan. Our achievements in the 4th year of the social and economic development plan are promising. Despite the hard times we have been and are still going through, Egypt enjoys international respect. This stems from the fact that it meets its obligations and has introduced economic reforms. However, we still have a long way to go.

The people of Egypt have noticed the tangible improvement that has taken place in many areas, including communications, transport, electricity, education, and so on. The rate of investment is increasing. Our goal is agricultural self-sufficiency. We also hope that made in Egypt will appear on other goods as well.

Our expectations are high, and they will not be met without matching deeds. These deeds are the responsibility of the Egyptian people alone. Thus, I hope your links with the land and people of Egypt will be strenthened through productive and promising investment. There is no shortage of incentives for this. As I told you last year, Egypt wants to help its sons abroad, and not just get their money. Egypt appreciates its ties to the expatriate community. If such links happen to benefit the country in a material sense, then we should encourage that. Today, I would like to add that your desire to help Egyptian development springs mainly from a patriotic sense of responsibility.

A number of you live in the United States and know that the members of some other ethnic communities there, who are already Americans, have been active in affairs concerning their mother countries for generations. This is an undeniable fact. It proves that loyalty is more than a feeling. It is based on a sense of responsibility.

For ages, Egyptians have been known for their loyalty to home and family. This in itself is a good reason for their participation in reconstruction. Ask not what Egypt has done for us, but what we can do for Egypt.

We have some great problems: Our high population growth rate, the shortage of resources, which is caused by international economic conditions that apply both to us and to others, our large trade deficit, and so on. These are all real problems that only enthusiastic work, and not simply enthusiasm, can solve.

During my recent tours abroad I heard several ideas from Egyptians living overseas. I believe that many of them are feasible. I see no reason for sluggishness and every reason for initiative, initiative, and more initiative.

Brothers and sisters, when you take part in the construction of Egypt, you are actually sharing in its life force. I am referring here to its democratic life. Undoubtedly, you have noticed the unrestricted exercise of law on the soil of our homeland. The rule of law and respect for it reign supreme in this country. The first session of the new People's Assembly was packed with great action and noticeable activity. The opposition played its role in full and expressed its views. Parliamentary battles followed, and nerves were, perhaps, tense. However, this is the nature of our democratic life. All we ask is that the People's Assembly observe parliamentary traditions and consolidate principles and precedents which will guide every future generation of parliamentarians.

Talk about freedom of the press requires no evidence or proof. No matter how far the limits may occasionally be exceeded when pens are quick to accuse without verifying their charges, or when partisan enthusiasm so dominates the media as to stain its dignity — regardless of the excesses, I hope that our continuing atmosphere of freedom will lead us on to the right path. The glow of ideas should find expression through legitimate channels. Therefore, we are committed to protecting that legitimacy from the whims of those who try to impose their ideas through force. That cannot be done under a democratic system. Such an action means a break with democracy and would lead to minority domination and its devious forms of terrorism. Certain foreign media have done a great deal of exaggerating while trying to portray the real situation in our country. There may be bad intentions behind this exaggeration. However, Egypt's democracy and stability are facts which neither friend nor foe can deny. Our country will remain democratic and stable. [applause] Democratic and stable Egypt will remain democratic and stable. The enemies of democracy will not be able to undermine our stability, as it belongs to all our people. [applause] The people are its shield and the rule of law is its sword.

The democratic stability that Egypt has attained may arouse the hatred of some beyond our borders. It might be this stability which prompts them to use their radios and newspapers to attack us and to level slanderous accusations. However, we have promised ourselves that we will not stoop to the sort of worn-out vituperation that has afflicted the Arab world. It has only produced division, fragmentation, and discord. Indeed, this fragmentation has reached the point of plotting. You have read about more than one foreign attempt to plot against and threaten the life of our peaceful people. All these attempts have failed and their secrets have been revealed. Our people are alert to everything being concocted against them and are aware of this tampering. We have pledged not to interfere in the internal affairs of others. By the same token, we will not allow anyone to poke his nose into our affairs. If recklessness and miscalculation drive anyone to take the risk of threatening Egypt's security, then he will encounter only a violent reaction, and will be taught a merciless and relentless lesson. [applause]

We are working to achieve a unified Arab position. We are working to forge a deep and far-reaching view of events that will take account of existing dangers and fend off greater dangers in the near or distant future.

We are not looking for recognition from anyone. Egypt, with its towering stature, is beyond the need for recognition or gratitude. [applause] We have faced the darkest economic circumstances with patience, wisdom, and will. We swallowed our pain and forged ahead despite it. We did so with our heads held as high as the sky. [applause]

It is the dignity of Egypt. It is the dignity of every man, woman, and child in Egypt. Our flag represents our dignity. Our flag will continue to fly at full staff, as it is being raised by 45 honorable Egyptians. This is your Egypt, which will neither bow nor betray. [applause]

Since I first took office, I have worked hard to offer a hand of friendship and cooperation to all Arab leaders without exception. I have repeatedly said that we do not want to embarass anyone. We only want to unite the Arab people and end their disintegration. We can get by whether diplomatic relations are restored or not. [applause] I have often said that Egypt draws its strength from the Arab countries, and, conversely, that the Arab countries draw their strength from Egypt. I can now say that the Arab countries will be the strongest if they eliminate their differences and confront terrorism and all covetous designs.

His Majesty King Husayn took a bold step when he restored relations with Egypt [applause], thus ending a vicious circle of Byzantine talk about whether decisions should be made unanimously or by a majority. Together, we took a step forward for the sake of conducting a dialogue for peace and obtaining recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. However, this positive step by His Majesty King Husayn was not followed up by equally laudable steps from the Arabs. Nevertheless, Egypt will never suspend or rescind its call. Egypt's call is one of solidarity, and seeks a unified position. Egypt made its call to enlighten the Arabs about the bloody catastrophies facing them.

I ask: How much Arab blood has been shed by Arab weapons in the past 4 years? How much progress has any Arab cause made? Where is the Arab unity that both East and West respect? What has the Arab nation gained from breaking off relations with Egypt? I believe that all my questions are clear, and I hope the answers will be clearer still.

Brothers and sisters, as far as Egyptian-Sudanese relations are concerned, I would like to tell you that the contacts between Cairo and Khartoum have not stopped since the new regime assumed power. I have visted Sudan and met with its leaders. I also met recently with General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab in Addis Ababa. In describing the nature of Egyptian-Sudanese relations, I will refer only to the statements made by Sudanese officials. I would like to add that these relations are too profound and solid to be affected by manuevers, intrigues, or any designs, overt or covert. [applause]

There is no distinction between Egypt and Sudan. Whoever denies this unchanging fact will fall into the abyss of his own designs and broken dreams.

I would like to take this opportunity to ask the government to be quick in taking executive measures and in making decisions that will give shape to the constitutional right of Egyptians abroad to cast their votes in general elections and referendums. [applause] This right — the right of real participation in democratic construction — should never be undermined.

Brothers and sisters, before I leave this podium, I ask you wholeheartedly to unify your ranks and to avoid differences. Together you represent the face and voice of Egypt. Make the General Union for Egyptian Expatriates a constructive reality full of work and love. I sent you a message at the beginning of the year when this union, the first of its kind for Egyptian expatriates, was established. I told you in my message that this union's formation reflected the Egyptian people's determination and insistence on coordinating their national activity abroad within a unified and specific framework. They do so in order to serve their interests on the basis of a scientific and practical plan and to serve the causes of development and construction in their homeland.

Sincere fath is the sharp sword that can meet all challenges.

Once again I congratulate you on the declaration of this union, and I wish you success, luck, and prosperity so that all of us may be worthy of the honor of belonging to our cherished homeland, our immortal Egypt, the Egypt of all Egyptians. We ask God to grant us success and guide our steps toward the proper path. God listens and responds. May God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you. [applause]

Al-Majid Delivers Statement

NC111630 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has said that the current state of fragmentation and differences in the Arab world makes our pan-Arab responsibilities doubly heavy during the coming grave stage. The region must be able to overcome imposed conditions that dissipate their resources in useless conflicts.

These remarks came in the statement that the foreign minister delivered today to the conference of Egyptian expatriates. Discussing Egypt's foreign and domestic policies, he stressed Egypt's commitment to the principal issue of Arab struggle, namely, the Palestinian people's cause. Egypt, he said, will not abandon its support for the legitimate Palestinian authority.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egyptian-Jordanian relations have become an eminent example of what relations among friendly peoples could be. Egyptian-Iraqi relations have also experienced prominent growth in all fields.

Regarding Egypt's relations with African countries, his excellency said: Major developments took place last year that strengthened and bolstered Egyptian-African relations. Egypt's responsibility toward the African Continent and its problems will always remain one of Egypt's foreign policy goals until the African people in the south of the continent achieve their national aims and hopes.

Regarding cooperation between Egypt and the European countries, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said this cooperation, as well as the unique relations between Egypt and the United States, continue to go forward. Egyptian-U.S. relations are moving forward in all fields, with constant cooperation in the interest of both countries.

The foreign minister said Egypt's relations with the Soviet Union underwent an important development last year. The two countries' ambassadors resumed their posts and official visits in various economic, cultural, scientific, and technical fields were exchanged.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid stressed Egypt's commitment to its international obligations and its firm desire to continue the peace march. He stressed that Egypt's aim is clear and defined. It is the establishment of peace and stability.

He stressed that Egypt is working to settle the Tabah issue by referring it to international arbitration. He expressed his hope that Israel will respond to the continuous efforts to settle the problem. He stressed Egypt's condemnation of Israeli practices in the occupied territories.

The foreign minister commented on the recent Arab summit and said: The summit sees the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement as a good beginning for the peace process. This is the Casablanca summit's achievement.

NPUG Leader Criticizes 'Bright Star' Exercises

PM120706 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 7 Aug 85 p 1

[Unattributed rpeort: "Khalid Muhyi al-Din Says Bright Star Exercises Subject Egypt to U.S. Strategy"]

[Text] National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party [NPUG] Secretary General Khalid Muhyi Al-Din has stated that the party views the current Bright Star exercises in Egypt with extreme concern. The joint exercises with a superpower, he said, are more than mere technical training exercises and they assume a political nature, making Egypt a part of U.S. strategy. This is confirmed by the state of U.S.-Egyptian relations as a whole, and that includes the Egyptian Government's agreement to grant military facilities to U.S. forces, which accords with U.S. decisions and serves U.S. objectives which have nothing to do with Egypt.

The NPUG secretary general added: What makes these exercises even more serious is the fact that they occur after the signing of the strategic agreement between the United States and Israel, which is the archenemy of the Palestinian cause and all other Arab causes.

He concluded: In view of all that, the party rejects these exercises.

Ghali Comments on Situation in South Africa

NC101625 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, made the following remarks to our correspondent concerning the South African Government's arbitrary measures against African nationalists:

The Foreign Ministry is watching the racist regime's increasingly repressive actions against the African citizens of South Africa with anxiety. We are also concerned about that regime's insistence on continuing the state of emergency. A large number of people have been killed or wounded as a result of these repressive measures.

He added: While reiterating its support for and solidarity with the African people in the south, Egypt stresses that the racist Pretoria government's dubious efforts, as well as its talks with representatives of the United States, Britain, and the FRG in Vienna, will not succeed in covering up the racist nature of its system, nor will they mask its repressive practices, which have been condemned by the entire international community.

Sudan's Al-Mirghani on Relations With Egypt

NC100500 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2105 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 9 Aug (MENA) — Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, leader of the Sudanese Al-Khatmiyah sect and of the Democratic Unionist Party, has stressed that Sudan's close ties with Egypt are continuous and rejuvenating, and that there are no problems in the two countries' relations. He also said that the goal of his party is the unity of the Nile Valley.

In an interview to be published tomorrow in *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*, Al-Mirghani said that his recent visit to Egypt at the head of a party delegation was intended to confirm the two countries' permanent and constantly renewed ties and relations. Speaking about the situation in Sudan, he said: The present government is a transitional one. It has no right to either repeal or conclude any agreement, as this is the responsibility of an elected constitutent assembly, which expresses the Sudanese people's views. Hence, it must wait until a legitimate government takes over and drafts Sudan's policy and future.

Regarding the problem of southern Sudan, the leader of the Al-Khatimiyah sect said that this is a problem affecting Sudan as a whole, and not the south alone. He proposed that a nationwide conference be held to resolve the problem, on the condition that it takes place within the context of the one homeland, as there is no split between south and north.

Asked about the demand for the extradition of former president Ja'far Numayri, 'Uthman Al-Mirghani said: We must take a stand on a man who violated the Constitution in 1969, who repealed democratic rule and blotted it out, and who brought his country to such a low level in 16 lean years. Hence, I would say: Yes, he must be brought to account.

Leaves Cairo 9 Aug

NC091051 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0940 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 9 Aug (MENA) — Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, leader of Al-Khatimiyah and the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party, accompanied by his delegation, left Cairo for London this morning after a 1-week visit to Egypt.

During his stay, Al-Mirghani met with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. The members of the Sudanese delegation also held several meetings with senior officials from the National Democratic Party, the New Al-Wafd Party, the National Progressive Unionist Grouping, and the Socialist Labor Party. These sessions helped consolidate the everlasting relations between the two countries.

Zairian Foreign Minister Departs Cairo 9 Aug

NC091035 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0930 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 9 Aug (MENA) — Mokolo wa Mpombo, Zaire's foreign affairs and international cooperation minister, left Cairo this morning following a 3-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. During his visit, he conveyed a message to President Husni Mubarak from Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko.

While in Cairo, the Zairian minister participated in the third meeting of the Ondogou states foreign ministers' conference which concluded its sessions yesterday. The Zairian minister was seen off at the airport by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs.

Husayn Says Iranians Defeated 'From Within'

JN101614 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Aug 85

["Full recording" of speech by President Saddam Husayn during ceremony to decorate officers and men of Iraqi Armed Forces in Baghdad on 10 August]

[Excerpts] The Armed Forces are part of life. When we are asked on what aspects of life we concentrate in our development — on the economy, our social life, our culture, or our political life — we answer: We establish balance among all these aspects. If some of these are lagging behind, we must devote more effort to them.

It is not possible for us to say that we can build a strong army unless this army is derived from the basic elements of strength in our general strategy. There must be a strong people, a sound regime, and an economy that is capable of carrying the burden of the strong army. We must also have a strong social fabric that is capable of extending strength and continuous momentum to this army.

The Iranians boast of their numbers, but the metal of the Iraqis is different. God is with us. Therefore, they are defeated. They are defeated from within because they fought the truth. We need not waste our breath in explaining the Iraqi position, be it on the international level, the Arab level, or the Iraqi level. It is very clear. If you ask the child, the peasant, or the head of the state, they will give you the same answer.

Your enemy is facing difficulties from within. These difficulties will increase because there is nothing to save them unless they take another path in their thinking. If they continue their current thinking, they will meet disasters. He who is backward in his economy, in his social thought and progress, and in his thoughts, culture, and political life must be backward on the battlefield. Although militarism is part of life, it affects all aspects of life and all of life's aspects affect it.

Convey my greetings to your brothers. We hope to see you always with your heads high. God bless you.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,921

JN091634 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Communique No 1,921 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 9 August 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The great Iraqi Army, which has waged the most splendid and most ferocious battles against the criminal oppressors and come out of these battles victorious, is daily becoming stronger, more determined, and steadfast. Its victories over the despotic clique's forces are acquiring more importance. Our Army will continue to deal the enemy the heaviest blows until the regime of charlatans desists from the policy of war and aggression.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Several enemy groups, using boats, tried to approach one of our forward unit's positions east of Tigris. With unparalleled courage and high morale, our hero soldiers confronted them, forcing them to flee after destroying 5 rafts and 10 boats carrying personnel. As a result of the painful blows our hero fighters dealt to enemy positions, five hardware stockpiles were destroyed. While combing the area, one of our patrols also captured six rafts the enemy had left behind. Elsewhere in the same sector, two enemy boats were destroyed and one raft and one small boat were captured.

2. Dealing fierce and effective blows, one of our valiant artillery units pounded enemy troop concentrations, infantry positions, and engineering works in the East Basra sector, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment, killing five enemy troops, destroying two infantry positions, one amphibious vehicle, and one excavator. Our valiant units also paralyzed the enemy's engineering works.

3. One of our forward units sighted an enemy patrol which tried to approach its forward positions in the central sector of the battlefield. Our unit pounded it with mortars and other types of weapons, killing or wounding several, while the rest of the patrol fled. Our units in the same sector also set two hardware stockpiles on fire and destroyed one infantry position.

4. Formations of our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield pounded enemy positions and mortar positions with all types of weapons, scoring direct hits, inflicting on the enemy losses in life and equipment, and completely destroying two mortar positions.

5. One infantry positions was destroyed and its occupants were killed in the IV Army Corps sector.

6. The criminal enemy shelled Al-Shihabi with long-range artillery.

7. New groups of Iranian military sought refuge with one of our forward units at the battlefront and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 August 1985

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,922

JN101641 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Communique No 1,922 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 10 August 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The brave sons of Iraq will always be raising banners of victory. Defeat will be the lot of the rascal, aggressor Khomeyniites, who insist on war out of their sick minds and penchant for evil.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. One of our heroic forward units, supported by tanks and artillery, launched a resolute attack on enemy positions in front of our forces in the East Tigris sector. Our brave men were able to reach and destroy the enemy positions, inflict a number of casualties, and set nine hardware stockpiles on fire. They also destroyed two rafts, captured one raft and a quantity of serviceable equipment and ammunition, and returned with them safe and triumphant. Elsewhere in the same sector, one infantry position was destroyed and one of its occupants was killed. God bless the brave East Tigris men — officers and other ranks. Forward for further victories that will strike the suspect Khomeyniites dumb.

2. Several forward formations carried out effective artillery and mortar strikes on enemy positions and troop movements in the central sector, killing one, wounding others, and destroying five infantry positions, killing those manning them. They also destroyed one enemy observation post.

3. Using artillery and other weapons, our forward units pounded the enemy's fortified targets and engineering works in the East Basra sector, scoring direct hits. Our forces damaged two excavators, burned a hardware stockpile, and destroyed one observation post. They also killed an enemy soldier and created fires in the enemy camp.

4. A number of enemy personnel attempted to advance toward the position of one of our forward units in the IV Army Corps sector. Our forces engaged them with artillery and other weapons, inflicted losses in men and equipment, and forced the others to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our units opened concentrated artillery fire on some of the enemy's targets, inflicting casualties and setting three vehicles on fire which were seen in flames.

5. Our forward units pounded selected targets in the northern sector. They inflicted four casualties and destroyed two vehicles, killing or wounding their occupants.

6. New groups of Italian soldiers sought refuge with our units at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. The despotic clique's forces shelled Abu al-Khasib District with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 August 1985

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,923

JN111627 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Communique No 1.923 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 11 August 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our Armed Forces men, who are defending their land as well as honor and dignity, continue with great efficiency their heroic confrontation of the suspect Iranian regime's forces in all operational sectors.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our bold helicopter gunships carried out combat missions against enemy units opposite our units in the East Basra sector, delivering effective strikes. They killed or wounded a number of troops and destroyed four bunkers before returning safely to base.

2. One of our forward units in the central sector pounded three enemy vehicles and a group of personnel with artillery, inflicting human losses and forcing the rest to flee.

3. Our forward units engaged enemy positions and troops concentrations in the East Tigris sector with artillery, scoring effective hits. They destroyed two shooting posts and two infantry positions, killing all their occupants.

4. One of our heroic patrols was carrying out its duty in no-man's-land in the northern sector when it found several pieces of serviceable weapons left behind by the enemy in previous battles.

5. One enemy vehicle was destroyed in the East Tigris sector.

6. In order to rid themselves of the regime of charlatans in Iran, fresh groups of Iranian civilians and servicemen sought refuge with our forward units on the battlefronts. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 August 1985

Ramadan Returns From Casablanca, Makes Statement

JN100721 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0615 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Aug (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, returned to Baghdad this morning after heading the Iraqi delegation to the emergency Arab summit conference which concluded its work in Casablanca yesterday.

Ramadan expressed his satisfaction with the results of the conference and with the positive atmosphere which permeated it and said: This atmosphere was characterized by joint brotherly understanding and a serious desire to uphold Arab rights and interests and to both bolster and strengthen Arab solidarity.

He praised the Arab brothers' stand toward the Iraqi proposal presented to the conference on the Iraqi-Iranian war, as well as their vehement denunciation of Iran's insistence on continuing war against Iraq, their call on Iran to end the war, and their intention to reconsider their relations with Iran and to adopt the necessary steps in this regard.

Regarding the conference's resolution on clearing the Arab atmosphere, the first deputy prime minister stressed that Iraq will positively cooperate with others to bring about the success of tasks entrusted to committees formed by the Arab summit for this purpose, out of its concern for the unity of the Arab position.

He also praised the conference's resolution on the Palestine question, which emphasized that the Zionist forces should withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories and expressed support for the Palestinian people's right to the independence of their national decisionmaking and to the liberation of their territory under the leadership of the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

The accompanying delegation comprises Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Taha Yasin 'Ali, Foreign Ministry under secretary.

Proposal To Return Egypt to Arab League Denied

GF111935 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 10 Aug 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Casablanca]

[Text] A responsible Iraqi source denied yesterday that Iraq had presented a proposal to the extraordinary Arab summit in Casablanca to return Egypt to the Arab League.

Husayn Receives Zambian Defense Minister

JN110940 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Aug (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received Zambian Defense Minister Clement Mwanashiku this morning. The Zambian minister delivered a written message to Saddam Husayn from Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on the close relations which exist between the two countries.

The Zambian defense minister said that he was pleased with his visit to the front where he became acquainted with the high combat capability of the Iraqi Armed Forces.

The meeting was attended by Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister; the president's secretary; and the Iraqi ambassador to Zambia.

Industry Minister Leaves for Turkey 11 Aug

JN110734 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0718 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Aug (INA) — Subhi Yasin, Iraqi minister of industry and minerals, left for Ankara today at the head of a delegation on a visit to Turkey that will last several days. The Iraqi minister said that the purpose of the visit is to coordinate and promote industrial and trade relations between the two countries.

Health Minister Leaves for Hungary 12 Aug

JN120754 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0618 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Aug (INA) — Iraqi Health Minister Sadiq Hamid 'Allush left for Budapest today leading a delegation on a5-day visit to Hungary. The minister told INA that his visit is in response to an invitation from his Hungarian counterpart with the aim of discussing bilateral cooperation in the field of health. The minister added that during the visit, a program of action for the next 3 years will be signed in accordance with the health agreement signed between the two countries in 1976.

Joint Minutes With Zimbabwe Signed 9 Aug

JN091835 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1812 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Aug (INA) — Iraq and Zimbabwe signed joint minutes on trade, economic, and technical cooperation here this evening. The minutes were signed for Iraq by Abu Talib 'Abd al-Muttalib, Trade Ministry under secretary, and for Zimbabwe by (Malianga), deputy minister of finance, economic planning, and development. The joint minutes contain provisions on organizing trade exchange and promoting economic, agricultural, and technical cooperation.

King Husayn Leaves Casablanca for Spain

JN091533 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca — His Majesty King Husayn left Casablanca today for Spain on a private visit following the conclusion of the emergency Arab summit. His majesty will meet with His Majesty King Juan Carlos and hold talks on issues of common interest and relations between the two countries.

King Husayn will be accompanied by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Marwan al-Qasim, and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd.

His majesty was seen off at Muhammad V Airport by His Majesty King Hassan II and senior Moroccan officials.

Visits Lanzarote Island

LD101118 Madrid in Spanish to Europe
1000 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan has arrived on the Spanish island of Lanzarote for a few days' rest. The Hashemite king, who arrived from Casablanca where he attended the Arab summit, is staying at a hotel on the island and his visit will conclude on Tuesday when he will return to Amman.

Officials Return From Casablanca Summit

JN100535 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Amman — Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi, House Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri returned to Amman early this morning after participating in the Jordanian delegation led by His Majesty King Husayn to the emergency Arab summit, which concluded its work in Casablanca yesterday evening. They were received by 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, deputy prime minister and education minister; Dr Sami Jawdah, minister of state for parliamentary affairs; and Hani Khayr, Parliament secretary general.

Al-Masri Comments on 'Positive' Summit Results

JN091804 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Following the conclusion of the emergency Arab summit, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri said that the point related to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which was included in the summit's final communique, was clear and positive thanks to His Majesty King Husayn's briefing of the summit and his efforts exerted in Casablanca and during the summit itself.

In a statement to the Jordanian press team in Casablanca, Al-Masri said: We consider what took place in this summit a positive result that calls for optimism regarding joint Arab action. He added that this constitutes a victory for Jordan's call for such summits due to their importance and effectiveness. Al-Masri said that the summit final communique stressed this importance and effectiveness.

Amman Radio Lauds Arab Summit Outcome

JN101403 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The exhaustive efforts the Arab leaders exerted at their emergency summit in Casablanca were crowned with notable success. The summit emerged with unanimous resolutions aimed at deepening Arab solidarity and tackling pan-Arab issues in the spirit of responsibility and cooperation.

In this decisive period which our nation is experiencing and which requires removal of differences and mobilization of capabilities, the emergency summit stressed the need for solidarity among Arab countries and for complete adherence to all articles of the Arab solidarity charter approved at the Casablanca summit in 1965. In preparation for the forthcoming regular summit, the emergency summit formed delegations to purify the Arab atmosphere and relations and restore unity of the Arab stand toward issues raised in the Arab arena. Hence, the basic success of the Casablanca emergency summit lies in its comprehensive vision of the Arab situation and of the need to correct Arab relations in a way that ensures bypassing of obstacles that impede joint Arab action.

The emergency summit did not ignore the issues raised nor did it dispute them. The summit resolutions coincided with the Arab nation's aspirations and corresponded to its hopes in terms of drawing up radical solutions to these issues in order to bring about a just, comprehensive peace in Palestine, Iraq, and Lebanon.

The conference fully appreciated the detailed explanations that His Majesty King Husayn and the PLO chairman gave on the harmony of the Jordanian-Palestinian action formula with the Fes plan and on considering it an action formula to implement the Arab peace plan in order to achieve a just, comprehensive peace settlement — a settlement that guarantees withdrawal of Israeli occupation forces from all occupied Arab territories, foremost being holy Jerusalem, and that secures regaining of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people. To further bolster this stand, the conference demanded the support and backing of the kinfolk in the occupied Arab territories. It also called on the Lebanese Government and the PLO to promote bilateral cooperation and coordination concerning Palestinian affairs and the protection of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon in accordance with the agreements between them.

The summit sided with fraternal Iraq and announced its determination to mobilize all efforts to quickly end the fighting and to hold negotiations in order to reach a just, honorable solution to the conflict. The summit did not forget Lebanon. It affirmed help and support for the Lebanese people and Government to confront schemes aimed at tearing up and dividing Lebanon so that it can end the sectarian sedition stirred by hostile forces.

This positive, constructive outcome of the emergency Arab summit coincided with the hopes and aspirations of the Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf. This outcome constitutes the natural and only way out of the critical circumstances our nation and its fateful causes are experiencing.

We, along with the sincere sons of our one nation, hope that the emergency Arab summit resolutions will be translated into tangible acts in building Arab solidarity and in solving the sensitive issues that the summit tackled and suggested appropriate solutions for.

Information Minister Denies PLO To Move Hqs

GF110954 Doha QNA in Arabic 0650 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Doha, 11 Aug (WAKH) — Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib has denied that there is an intention to move PLO headquarters or some Palestinian units to Jordan.

In an interview with the Qatari newspaper *AL-RAYAH* published today, he said that the results of the Jordanian-Palestinian move had been excellent, particularly with the countries included in these moves, namely the USSR, the PRC, France, Britain, and Italy, which chairs the current session of the group of Western European countries.

The Jordanian minister added that these moves are not a unilateral solution. He said: We are against any unilateral settlement between any Arab country and Israel. He pointed out that the Jordanian-Palestinian moves must be supported by the Arabs, and that those who stand against them must present an alternative, since acquiescence with regard to Israeli occupation is not an alternative.

Muhammad al-Khatib said that there is no connection between U.S. military aid to Jordan and joint Palestinian-Jordanian moves. He said that U.S.-Jordanian relations are like any relations between any two other countries.

Minister on Efforts to Reopen Hospice Hospital

JN120852 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 12 Aug 85 pp 20, 18

[By Tawfiq 'Abid]

[Excerpt] Amman — Occupied Territory Affairs Minister Dr Tahir Kan'an has affirmed that the Hospice Hospital will be reopened despite the occupation authorities' decision to close it. However, he linked achieving this objective to the continuation of strong pressure by the Palestinian national movement, the Austrian church, and the world public opinion.

Replying to a question by *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, the minister said that his talks with the head of the Austrian church, Cardinal (Franz Konick), in Vienna last week focused primarily on exposing Israel's claims in this regard and on the appropirate means to reopen the hospital under a joint administration from the church and a national Arab committee for the friends of the Hospice.

The minister affirmed that the government will do its utmost to help the hospital's joint administration obtain the necessary financing in order to provide medical services to the citizens of Arab Jerusalem.

Syrian Official Denies Effort To Free Hostages

NC111111 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] A Syrian Information Ministry spokesman has denied that Syria is working to secure the release of five Americans and four Frenchmen being held in Lebanon.

Syrian, Hizbullah Contacts on Hostages Reported

GF111342 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 10 Aug 85 p 1, 17

[Text] Paris — Well-informed Western sources in Paris have informed *AL-QABAS* that during secret contacts it held recently in Damascus, Hizbullah — the Lebanese organization that is holding U.S. and French hostages — expressed its readiness to release a number of the hostages in return for being given a tangible political role in the process of preparing the formula for the new Lebanon.

The sources told *AL-QABAS* that Syrian officials have recently made great efforts to bring about the release of some, if not all, of the Western hostages, and have held contacts with Hizbullah as well as with Iranian officials who have an influence on Lebanon's Hizbullah organization.

The sources said that Hizbullah has refused to release all the Western hostages — seven Americans, four Frenchmen, a Briton, and an Irishman — except in return for a deal that includes, in particular, the release of those have been detained as a result of the explosions in Kuwait. However, Hizbullah expressed its readiness to release some of the hostages in return for a basic condition, namely that Syrian officials give Hizbullah a political role in Lebanon, allow it to participate in the process of changing the Lebanese political formula, listen to its views, and that the major role by the Shi'ite community should not be assigned to Amal — which is led by Nabih Birri — alone.

Hizbullah advocates the establishment of an Islamic government in Lebanon, an objective that conflicts with Syria's goal: Syria supports the introduction of changes and reforms into the Lebanese system but opposes the establishment of an Islamic government in Lebanon similar to Iran's.

According to the information received by well-informed sources in Paris, Syrian officials did not show any enthusiasm in accepting Hizbullah's demands, but turned toward Tehran in an attempt to reach an agreement with the Iranian leadership on the fate of, primarily, the French hostages in Lebanon.

According to information received by French political circles, Syrian officials are seeking to bring about as a first step the release of the four Frenchmen detained in Lebanon. They are: Marcel Fontaine and Marcel Carton, the two diplomats who were kidnapped in Beirut on 22 March 1985; and Jean-Paul Kauffmann, a journalist, and Michel Seurat, a researcher, both of whom were kidnapped on 22 May 1985.

This development has occurred following intensive and high-level contacts between Damascus and Paris during the past 3 weeks. Well-informed French sources have revealed to *AL-QABAS* some of the details of these contacts. They said that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has asserted to Hubert Vedrine, President Mitterrand's adviser, during the latter's secret visit to Damascus on 22 July that the French hostages are alive and that Syrian officials know the quarter that is holding them hostage and that they are holding contacts with that quarter to bring about the release of the French hostages.

Mitterrand's adviser tried to obtain a concrete promise to release these hostages within a specific period of time. However, Syrian officials refused to give such a promise. They only said that Damascus will guarantee the safety of the French hostages, that efforts being made to release them are complicated, and that everything will end well in due time. Hubert Vedrine returned to Paris and reported to Mitterrand on his talks with Al-Asad. The French president expressed satisfaction because the Syrian president's words meant that his country would, from that time on, assume responsibility for ensuring the release of the four French hostages and that it would guarantee their safety. Mitterrand then contacted Al-Asad by telephone and thanked him for his efforts and assured him that France respects and supports Syria's great and main role in Lebanon in particular and in the region in general. It was the first time a telephone conversation took place between Al-Asad and Mitterrand since the French president visited to Syria last November.

In this regard, a high-ranking source has disclosed to *AL-QABAS* that during Mitterrand's visit to Damascus, an agreement was reached between the Syrian and French presidents to contact each other by telephone and hold consultations and coordinate views together when a crisis ensues or when an issue arises. However, since that time no telephone conversation had been held between the two presidents. Syrian officials expressed some concern when Mitterrand avoided contacting Al-Asad on the issue of the French hostages and when he gave instructions to hold direct negotiations with a number of Lebanese parties in an attempt to release these hostages without asking for Syria's intervention.

However, after the hijacking of the U.S. TWA airliner, Syria's role in ending the crisis and the telephone conversations between President Reagan and President al-Asad, the French Government became convinced that Damascus alone is able to guarantee the release of the French hostages. Thus, contacts with Damascus started.

What are the chances of success in these efforts? Will these French hostages be released within 4 days? This complicated, critical, and important issue is being shrouded in total secrecy by French officials. They do not want to disclose information or specify a specific date for fear that the efforts being made will suffer a setback. *AL-QABAS* has information indicating that there is a serious and big possibility that the four French hostages will be released shortly without this necessarily be accompanied by the release of all or some the seven American hostages. An informed Arab source has told *AL-QABAS* that President al-Asad is dismayed over the U.S. Administration's stand. He believes that Washington did not keep the promise it made to Damascus during the negotiations to end the crisis of the hijacked U.S. TWA airliner to release all the Lebanese detainees in the Israeli 'Atlit prison within a short period of time. More than 300

Lebanese detainees are still in 'Atlit. It seems that the Syrian officials want the release of the four French hostages to put pressure on President Reagan so that he will make efforts or moves that will help in releasing the American hostages. But this issue is full of surprises and unpredictable developments. No one can be certain of anything before he sees the four French hostages in Paris.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Message from Syria's Khaddam

NC111804 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil today received a message from Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam as part of the continuing consultations between Beirut and Damascus. The message focused on the reactivation of the government process in light of the recent Lebanese-Syrian summit meeting as well as talks between Syrian officials and Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt.

It has been learned that the message contained solutions to the government situation as a prelude to giving momentum to the reconciliation process.

Al-Asad 'Satisfied' With National Union Front

NC100526 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] During their meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt were briefed on the outcome of the Lebanese-Syrian summit.

Sources close to Minister Birri have quoted President al-Asad as expressing satisfaction with the formation of the National Union Front. He was also said to be satisfied with the statement that was issued at the end of the Shtawrah conference. During the session, President al-Asad stressed the need to eliminate the sectarian atmosphere. He noted that the formation of the National Union Front is bound to create a nationalist climate. This, in turn, will help the presentation of proposals based on nationalist concepts.

According to the sources, President al-Asad emphasized the importance of the alliance between the Progressive Socialist Party and the Amal movement. He also stressed that Syria is satisfied with the steps that the two groups have taken thus far.

While reviewing the situation in the south, President al-Asad told Ministers Birri and Junblatt that Syria will continue to support the national resistance and to give every form of assistance to the south and its people. This will enable them to regain their freedom from the Israeli occupation.

Minister Birri answered a question by explaining that Amal opposes any deterioration in the security situation. He added that the movement is prepared to reduce tension along the combat lines.

Labor Minister Criticizes Casablanca Summit

NC100912 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Commenting on the Arab summit in Casablanca, Dr Salim al-Huss, minister of labor and education, said: I am deeply hurt by the fact that the Arab summits have only demonstrated the impotence of concerted Arab action at the highest level. Dr al-Huss added: The participants in these summits talk about Arab solidarity when the leading Arab powers are not a party to it. Those involved in these summits talk about liberation while ignoring the most honorable liberation movement in recent Arab history, the Lebanese national resistance.

Dr al-Huss continued by noting: Regrettably, the Casablanca summit only investigated ways of ending the ordeal produced by the capitulatory formula contained in the Amman agreement. The summit dealt with Lebanon's suffering, but only with words in order to avoid blame and evade responsibility.

Birri Comments on System, Casablanca Summit

NC101404 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Nabih Birri said the following today: We tell those who are clinging to this system that either the system dies or Lebanon dies. This system is based on injustice and inequality for the citizens. It has done nothing except create differences among the Lebanese and bring the Israelis right into B'abda Palace.

Birri added: We should have heard the weeping of those who were crying over privileges and the presidency on the day Sharon entered the palace.

Birri also commented on the Arab summit in Casablanca. He said: They are meeting now when it has become apparent that the Israeli era has receded in favor of the national resistance. He added: Since a decision has in fact been made not to fight Israel, then the Arabs would be expected to rally against any group or party that wanted to fight Israel whether this group or party was Syria or the Lebanese national resistance. Birri concluded by saying: For Arabs to meet without mentioning the word south and without referring even indirectly to the national resistance is sufficient evidence of the extent of their support for every regime, such as the Lebanese, that will in turn support these rulers and the imperialist bases in the region.

Karami Comments on Damascus, Casablanca Summits

NC101456 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami today commented on the Damascus and Casablanca summits. Referring to the Damascus summit, Prime Minister Karami said that it affirms the unity of the Lebanese-Syrian stance. He added: I have sensed in Syria a determination to promote the process of dialogue, reconciliation, and salvation through a program that will achieve the required reforms.

On the other hand, he described the statement issued by the Casablanca summit as a well-written composition that was not up to the level desired by some. He added: With regard to the generalities, we do not disagree with them on the need to clear the Arab atmosphere and strengthen solidarity or on the formation of the committees. We wish these committees success in their work.

Referring to the situation in Tripoli, Prime Minister Karami said that there are still some problems that must be resolved in order to reassure everyone. He emphasized that the unity of the people of Tripoli is the best guarantee. He called for the removal of barricades on the contact lines, the banning of armed men, and an end to attacks on public offices.

Sabbagh Meets With Birri, Makes Statement

NC101439 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for southern affairs and minister of reconstruction, today discussed the political aftermath of the Shtawrah conference with Dr Salim Sabbagh, leader of the Independent National Lebanese Grouping.

In a statement following the meeting, Dr Sabbagh said: We discussed the reaction to the announcement of the National Union Front as well as the steps that should be taken to close national ranks. This will help confront day-to-day political developments. He added: This was an opportunity to discuss the general political situation and the security situation in Beirut. We also discussed the need to step up the efforts of the Coordination Committee so that attempts to restore security and stability in Beirut will be successful.

Hubayqah, Franjiyah To Hold Second Meeting

GF091916 Doha QNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Beirut, 9 Aug (QNA) — Well-informed political sources told a QNA correspondent in Beirut that next week there will be a second meeting between former President Sulayman Franjiyah and Elie Hubayqah, leader of the Lebanese forces in Ihdin in northern Lebanon.

The sources added that, for security reasons, the meeting will be arranged without announcement. However, it will discuss a number of important issues, primarily to determine the stand by the Franjiyah and the Lebanese forces on the statement of the National Union Front, which was announced last Tuesday, and to make preparations for the proclamation of general coordination between the political, military, and development institutions of the two sides.

This upcoming meeting will be the second meeting between former President Sulayman Franjiyah and Elie Hubayqah. Their first meeting was on 31 July.

Lebanese political sources affirmed at that time that the Ihdin meeting between the two sides was merely an attempt to secure protection for Maronite privileges.

Al-Hashim Rejects Birri Proposal on Cabinet

NC110810 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Minister Joseph al-Hashim has announced that he will be in touch with Syrian officials next week. They will discuss the points on which agreement was reached at the second Damascus summit.

Minister al-Hashim also commented on Minister Nabih Birri's proposal to replace cabinet meetings with Ministerial Council sessions chaired by Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Al-Hashim said that neither he nor Minister Camille Sham'un will attend these meetings, as they will exclude the president of the republic.

Amal, PNSF Agree To 'Normalize' Relations

NC121016 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 11 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] The Amal movement and the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] have agreed to normalize relations and to confront the capitulationist course pursued by Yasir 'Arafat and the reactionary Arab regimes. According to their view, the camps war was the result of a plot engineered by parties hostile to the course of struggle followed by the Palestinians and the Amal movement.

A joint reconciliation committee met at the Carlton Hotel yesterday. This committee has been charged with finding a way to resolve the differences between the Palestinian camps in Beirut and the areas adjacent to them in accordance with the Damascus agreement, which provided for ending the camps war.

Attending the meeting for the Amal movement were Dr Muhammad Abu Hamdan, member of Amal's Political Bureau, Shaykh Adib Haydar, Samih Haydus, Hasan Malak, and 'Abd Haydar. The Palestinian delegation included Salah Salah, PFLP Political Bureau member; 'Ali 'Aziz, Palestine Liberation Front Political Bureau member; Abu 'Isa, a dissident Fatah leader; Abu 'Arab, a PFLP-GC leader; Abu Sultan, a leader of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front; and 'Azmi Khashshan, an Al-Sa'iqah leader.

The participants in the meeting exchanged views on the reconciliation program between the camps and the areas adjacent to them, and issued the following statement:

A joint meeting was held between representatives of the PNSF and the Amal movement in accordance with the Damascus agreement. The participants agreed to form a joint committee to be called the Committee for the Consolidation of Relations. It has been charged with following up future meetings. There was complete agreement among the participants to normalize relations between sons who share the same objective; namely, to confront the capitulationist course represented by 'Arafat and the reactionary Arab regimes. The participants view the painful events between the brothers in the camps to be a result of the plot engineered by parties hostile to the course of struggle pursued by the Amal movement and the Palestinians.

The participants have decided to continue their contancts in order to remove all causes of existing differences and the repercussions of the plot affecting the brothers in the camps. Through suspicious financial support and the activities of the conspiratorial information media, the plot succeeded in creating a temporary rift between the Amal movement and the PNSF. However, the common goals that unite these two groups in a struggle against the enemy of the land and people and against all hostile plots engineered to obstruct the Palestinian and Lebanese people's march toward liberation are stronger than all conspiratorial schemes. All the evil powers in the world will not dissuade us from continuing our liberation march and from uprooting the enemy from all occupied Arab land.

National Liberals Criticize Shtawrah Statement

NC091856 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The Higher Political Bureau of the National Liberal Party issued a statement today commenting on the recent Shtawrah conference. According to this party, the Shtawrah statement is irrelevant and ignores Lebanon's history and traditions. Any talk about abolishing sectarianism is political and constitutional heresy. In this regard, the Political Bureau made the following observations:

1. The Shtawrah statement gives the impression that Lebanon was born on the eve of the Shtawrah conference, thus implying that its people have no history, deep-rooted traditions, or national struggle.

2. Lebanese society is multifaceted, something that is unique in this part of the world. As the prime minister and other Lebanese figures have always noted, our society consists of 17 sects, each having its own characteristics and distinctiveness. There are social and religious sects. Trying to maintain Lebanese society under these conditions and calling for the abolishment of political sectarianism is political and constitutional heresy. It will inevitably lead to conflicts and fighting at every stage of history and, consequently, to the destruction of the country. The Higher Political Bureau also commented on the Shtawrah statement's affirmation of the existence of a unique pan-Arab relationship with Syria and its proposal to conclude coordination agreements in all spheres — particularly the defense, security, foreign policy, education, and economic spheres — in order to embody this pan-Arab destiny. The Higher Political Bureau of the National Liberal Party has obtained certain information that shows that in all the meetings between Syrian officials and Lebanese functionaries and groups, the Syrian authorities never insinuated that they demand anything from Lebanon except the consolidation of security.

The Higher Political Bureau statement said: President Hafiz al-Asad affirmed yesterday that the Lebanese and Syrian people are not people but two states. This means that each state is sovereign, independent, and free and has its own system and heritage. The party is not against any agreement with the Syrian state that is within the context of these qualifications and compatible with each state's interests. Therefore, the party considers what the Shtawrah statement said on this point to be irrelevant.

Kuwaiti Embassy Press Attache Released 10 Aug

NC110459 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Wajid Dumani, press attache at the Kuwaiti Embassy in Lebanon, was released last night. He was kidnapped by some unidentified individuals in Saqiyat al-Jinzir a month ago. Dumani thanked those leaders who acted to secure his release, particularly Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies; Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, and scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah.

Contacts To Release 50 Kidnapped Christians

NC111238 (Clandestine) Radoi Free Lebanon
in English 1230 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Intensive contacts are in progress to ensure the safe release of the Middle East Airlines [MEA] passengers. About 50 Christian citizens, among them women, children, and MEA personnel, remained detained by gunmen who intercepted at midday two MEA buses at a checkpoint along the airport road. The passengers were taken to the southern suburb.

Release Reported

NC111251 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1246 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] We have just been informed that the 50 passengers who were kidnapped earlier today have been released. They are now on their way to the airport.

Reportage on 9-12 August Fighting, Casualties

8 Killed, 12 Wounded 9 Aug

NC100710 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Excerpts] A guarded calm now prevails along all the combat lines following yesterday's large-scale deterioration in security. That situation affected all the combat lines in the capital, the southern suburb, and the mountains. Some explosions and gunfire can still be heard.

We have learned that the B'abda Presidential Palace was hit by two shells at 2300 yesterday. One of the shells struck a room in the palace, causing some property damage. The combat lines were the scene of firefights after 2300. Various types of weapons were used in these exchanges.

According to Amal movement sources, 8 people were killed and more than 12 others were wounded by the sudden shelling of residential areas. Phalangist sources have reported that 11 people were wounded in 'Ayn al-Rummanah and Corniche al-Nahr.

Eastern Areas Shelled

NC111855 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1815 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Gunmen in West Beirut and the southern suburb once again attacked the eastern areas this evening. A number of artillery shells were directed at defenseless residential areas.

At 1945, the Al-Jummayzah area and the outskirts of Al-Ashrafiyah were subjected to artillery and rocket fire which lasted about 30 minutes. The residential quarters in ‘Ayn al-Rummanah were under artillery fire between 2000 and 2015.

At about 2040, the artillery fire extended to the Sinn al-Fil, Al-Jisr Al-Wati, Corniche al-Nahr, and Al-Nab‘ah areas. Shells fell on the Al-Dawrah area at 2100.

Meanwhile, clashes involving the use of artillery and rockets broke out at 1930 this evening along the commercial market's combat lines. The clashes abated to a remarkable degree at 2045, but explosions can still be heard.

Heavy Shelling in West Beirut

NC120552 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Residential areas in West Beirut have been coming under indiscriminate and intensive shelling since midnight. The source of the shelling is from positions in Al-Luwayzah, Tallat Hunayn, Sahat al-Hadath, the science college, the Al-Winsh building, and the Old Sidon Road.

Minister Salim al-Huss described the Phalangist aggression as criminal and suspicious. In a statement yesterday, he warned that the current conditions will affect the formal school examinations. He said: Those who have fabricated this eruption in the security situation are acting against the future of well over 30,000 students.

2 Killed 12 August

NC120655 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Attacks against the eastern areas escalated after midnight. Rocket and artillery fire was concentrated on the township of Al-Hadath, Camille Sham‘un Boulevard, Badaru, and adjacent areas. At around 0100, shells landed on the Kasrawan coast. In the meantime, Al-Hadath was pounded with 120-mm mortar fire.

Shells fell on Kafr Shima from Al-Ma‘rufiyah at 0140 last night. Some 15 minutes later, Al-Hadath was bombarded at a rate of 5 shells per minute. A cease-fire agreement was reached at 0200, but was soon violated when Al-Ashrafiyah was indiscriminately shelled. This was followed by violent shelling of Al-Hadath, B‘abda, al-Hazimiyah, Sibnay, and ‘Ayn al-Rummanah. The shelling countinued until 0220, when it was concentrated on the Sayyar al-Darak in Al-Ashrafiyah. Some 10 minutes later the shelling was concentrated on the suburb of Al-Fayyadiyah. At 0235, four shells landed on B‘abda Palace and two others landed on the government hospital in the area. This was coupled with the firing of scores of Grad rockets that landed between Al-Dikwanah and Al-Mukallis and between Al-Judaydah and Al-Bushariyah.

Later, shells hit the areas of Al-Fayyadiyah, Al-Antoniyah, B‘abda, Sibnay, Al-Salumi in Sinn al-Fil, and residential areas in Al-Hadath. At 0320, shells landed as far away as Kasrawan, [name indistinct], and Yasu‘ al-Malik. In the meantime, the shelling of Al-Hadath intensified. At 0400, shells fired by Junblatt's followers struck areas as far away as Dar‘un and Harisa. This was coupled with violent shelling of the Hotel Dieu in Al-Ashrafiyah, wounding five people.

A short time ago, we received a news report that two people were killed and 12 others injured in last night's shelling.

Damascus Media Comments on Casablanca Summit

TV Cites BBC Report

JN091822 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] BBC reports that the heads of the Arab delegations participating in the emergency Arab summit being held in Casablanca have found that it is difficult to reach resolutions that would not deepen the current Arab differences. In a report in its program "The World at Noon Today," the radio added that the Casablanca summit will not come up with any clear decisions.

It said that King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat are frustrated as a result of the reaction to their agreement regarding joint political action on the Palestine question. The radio said that King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat were working to obtain clear Arab support for their initiative, which they claim conforms to the Fes plan to establish peace in the Middle East.

TISHRIN Denigrates Results

JN100848 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0713 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus, 10 Aug (SANA) — *TISHRIN* says: The summit — the Casablanca Camp David — ended as it began, without an identity. This summit was not able to create the required cover for the conspiracy which the United States carefully prepared because falsehood cannot turn into truth.

In its editorial headlined "By God, This Is Not a Malicious Joy," *TISHRIN* adds: The summit has not blessed the Amman agrement, or amended the Arab League's Charter, or even dared to present the idea of bringing Egypt back to the Arab League, although these three points were on the suggested agenda of this suspect summit. However, the speeches delivered by Hassan, Husayn, and 'Arafat at the conference were enough to show the summit's objectives, for which the United States and Israel worked hard in order to peddle them.

TISHRIN continues: Among the advantages of this summit — if it has any — is that this summit has disclosed the real impact of those who thought they could drag the Arabs into the trap and deviate and peddle what they want in the absence of Syria and the Arab masses. The summit has also revealed that the United States, which is the real sponsor of the conference, cannot decide for Arabs what is contrary to their interests and decisive issues. Also among the advantages of this summit is that it reiterated that the majority, which guaranteed its convocation, are not the decisionmakers and that if the majority do not adopt a progressive stand linked to the masses and their aspirations and serving the pan-Arab cause this majority will not be effective.

TISHRIN adds: When Syria said no to the Husayn-'Arafat treacherous agreement, as it said no to the May agreement in Lebanon and to the Camp David Accords, it was confident that it would topple them all and that none of them would be peddled, because these agreements aim at liquidating the cause and are a plotagainst the nation.

TISHRIN concludes: Syria is great because of the Arab nation as the nation is great because of Syria. The only summit will be one for steadfastness and for accomplishing the tasks of Arab struggle, as well as for toppling all hostile schemes of imperialist circles and lobbies. Then you will see Syria's real impact and gigantic role.

AL-THAWRAH Criticizes Communique

JN100912 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0720 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus, 10 Aug (SANA) — In today's commentary the newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* wonders if the communique of the capitulationists in Casablanca is a summit communique or an attempt to justify the capitulationist course.

The paper says: Despite the cautious phrases with which the communique was worded, this language could not hide the capitulationists' fingerprints nor conceal the attemtps to utter slander against the Fes summit resolutions and falsify facts about them when the summit conferrees expressed appreciation for the explanations made by King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat about the capitulatory Amman agreement and when they considered this agreement a plan for implementing the Fes summit resolutions. The paper adds: This was expected from the summit of capitulation and division because it was originally held at the invitation of the godfather [not further identified] and the sides of capitulation and according to U.S.-Israeli timing so that the agent reactionary regimes could pay the bills and what is due to America and Israel.

AL-THAWRAH asserts that it was not coincidence that the emergency summit communique sided with the capitulationists who poisoned Arab relations and who are trying to march with the Arab issue toward the United States and Israel. It was also no coincidence that this communique lacked any commendation of those who are fighting the Zionist enemy and are martyred everyday in defense of the Arab nation.

The paper adds: If some believe that by blessing the explanations made for the Amman agreement they can inject into this agreement life and success, they are under an illusion because events have proven that the course of capitulation is doomed to failure and death. The fate of the Amman agreement will not be better than that of previous capitulatory agreements. Naturally, fragile phrases by a fragile summit will not extricate the agreement from its bottleneck or bring it back to life. Concluding, the paper says: All must know that the only course that is destined to survive in the Arab homeland is one of resistance. Events will prove that these phrases are not worth the ink with which they were written.

Communique Said 'Ambiguous'

JN111400 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: After the Hassan summit had taken cognizance of the Amman agreement and of the explanations by

'Arafat and Husayn on the compatibility of the Jordanian-Palestinian action plan and the Fes plan, Jordanian officials and 'Arafat's clique, in addition tothe Moroccan regime, came up with a series of statements stressing that the emergency summit had blessed the Amman agreement because it is a translation of the Fes resolutions. They did not conceal their determination to continue their liquidatory efforts.

Although the Hassan summit did not adopt any significant resolutions, and although its final communique was abiguous and subject to various interpretations, the plotters involved in the Camp David process considered the ambiguity of the communique a clear blessing of their capitulatory activity, considering it to be in harmony with the Fes resolutions. In this regard, we must recall these resolutions, which were considered at that time the minimum limit of Arab peace conditions. The Fes summit adopted the principle of the Israeli forces' withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem. Do the negotiations the Jordanian king intends to hold with Israel on behalf of the Palestinians and Arabs in accordance with his agreement with 'Arafat guarantee the return of all the occupied territories, including Jerusalem? This is an appropriate question that requires a reply from those who are publicizing the Amman agreement as a last opportunity for the Arabs.

In Fes the Arab leaders called for the removal of the settlements Israel had set up in the occupied Arab territories since 1967. Has the Jordanian regime received guarantees in this regard and from whom? In Fes the Palestinian people's right to determine their destiny, exercise their inalienable national rights, and establish their independent state with Jerusalem as its capital were also emphasized. Has the Jordanian regime wrenched an Israeli guarantee of the Palestinian people's right to determine their destiny, exercise their national rights, and establish their independent state, or do the negotiations he intends to hold with the enemy on the basis of the Amman agreement cancel first of all the right to self-determination and an independent state?

The Amman agreement called for a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation or, in other words, no independent Palestinian state. The agreement also included recognition of Resolution 242, that is, nonrecognition of the Palestinian people. In other words, what the Jordanian regime will negotiate with the enemy is the refugee problem in accordance with the abovementioned resolution, which 'Arafat has publicly accepted, and in accordance with 'Arafat's statements which abandoned the call for a Palestinian state and for self-determination.

How can the Jordanian-Palestinian plan of action be in harmony with the Fes resolutions? We address this question to those who attended the summit, and not to the Jordanian officials and the 'Arafatist deviationists who removed all masks from their faces and committed themselves in front of the U.S. Administration to begin negotiations before the end of this year. They have even allowed the United States and consequently Israel to choose the members of the Jordanian negotiating delegation. How can this thheatrical, which fulfills the basic U.S.-Zionist demand to liquidate Palestine and eliminate its cause, be in harmony with the Fes resolutions on the independent state, on the right to self-determination, and on the removal of settlements?

Why do the Jordanian officials, who are standing behind the peace action, not commit themselves to work for the restoration of Jerusalem and all the occupied Arab territories? They have not committed themselves to any of this, but hinted at the need to separate what is possible from what is impossible and fact from illusion. Thus, they mean that the restoration of Jerusalem and the occupied territoriies is not possible. Consequently, the writ recognizing Israel and the legitimacy of its usurpation of Palestine remains the only definite fact.

Hassan's summit, with its ambiguous, frail communique, will certainly be used as a cover for continuing the capitulatory action inasmuch as the conference was given explanations which stressed the compatibility of this action with the Fes Resolutions. In this regard we must indicate that the pan-Arab responsibility, which Syria is shouldering very efficiently and confidently, makes it incumbent on the others who attended the summit to say if the conference really blessed the Amman agreement. If so, the anticipated negotiations with Israel will not be blamed on Hassan, Husayn, and 'Arafat, but on the others. Despite its ambiguity, the summit does not relieve those who attended it of responsibility unless they hasten to dot the I's.

Bomb Explodes Near Embassy in Bangkok; No Damage

TA111745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] In Bangkok an explosive device today went off next to the Israel Embassy, but did not cause injury or damage. A police bomb squad official told reporters that plastic explosives were apparently used, but it is not known how the charge was detonated. No one has so far claimed responsibility for the explosion. Ambassador Yitzhaq Navon on the line from Bangkok:

[Begin Navon recording] There was an explosion outside the embassy, not near the embassy, near a neighboring house, and nothing happened. It was a very small explosion. Nothing happened to the embassy nor was any Israeli involved. [End recording]

AFP Reports Bomb Damage

HK120402 Hong Kong AFP in English 0359 GMT 12 Aug

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 12 (AFP) — A small bomb set off outside the Israeli Embassy here last night was the type used for cinema special effects, intended to cause a brilliant flash and loud noise, but no injuries or damage, a police spokesman said today.

The 8:05 p.m. (1305 GMT) blast came from about 500 grams (one-half pound) of C-4 plastic explosive, packaged with a crude timing device and buried near a footpath about 10 meters from the Embassy's main entrance, said the spokesman. He said parts of a cheap alarm clock were found in the 30 centimetre deep, 60 centimetre wide hole left by the bomb.

Reported damage from the blast was limited to a broken window in an embassy toilet, he said. No injuries were reported.

"The bomb was apparently just meant to cause a situation," said the police spokesman. "There was no metal, no shrapnel attached to the device. It was obviously not intended to kill or injure."

He said five Thai police guards had been stationed at the embassy — three inside, two out — since a similar bomb went off outside the compound on December 3, 1983. The five-man force was increased after last night's blast, he said.

Man Stabbed in Hebron; Forces Close Off Area

TA101524 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] A Qiryat Arba' resident, Ya'aqov Reisser, 46, was stabbed in Hebron's casbah this afternoon. Our correspondent Yaron Enosh reports that the wounded man told his physicians that while he was on his way from the casbah to Qiryat Arba' he was attacked by two people who stabbed him in his neck, chest, and hand with a pocket knife. According to him, he saw the attackers but had no time to defend himself because they ran away immediately. He was transferred to the Shaare Zedek Hospital and his condition was defined as stable. IDF and police forces closed off the area, began searches and detained several people. At the same time, our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that a number of angry residents of the Jewish quarter in Hebron gathered near the Avraham Avinu Synagogue in the casbah. A member of the Qiryat Arba' council, Elyaqim Ha'etzni, blamed the defense and construction and housing ministers for the situation in the town. Ha'etzni claimed the defense minister is not managing to establish order and that the release of terrorists contributed to increased ferment and activity against Jewish residents in Qiryat Arba' and Hebron. As for the construction and housing minister, Ha'etzni claimed he has not expanded the Jewish quarter in Hebron despite his promises; only massive building in the Jewish quarter and Khirbat al-Rumaythah will provide an appropriate answer to terrorist acts.

Access to Casbah Sealed

TA111209 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] The security forces this afternoon sealed a passageway from the main highway into the Hebron casbah. Military sources have told our correspondent Arye Gus that the move was taken as a result of the stabbing of the Quryat Arba' resident. The curfew for the casbah and the Hebron vegetable market continues to remain in effect.

Curfew Lifted on Parts of Hebron

TA101826 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The security forces have lifted the curfew from several parts of the town of Hebron. Earlier they conducted house-to-house searches for the two people who stabbed Ya'aqov Reiter of Qiryat Arba' in Hebron's casbah. This is reported by our correspondent Arye Gus.

Goren Says To Carry Arms in Arab Centers

TA120621 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Aug 85 p 1

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Excerpt] Leaders of the West Bank settlers yesterday criticized the government for failing to provide sufficient security in the administered territories. 'Otni'el Schneller, head of the settlements' council, warned the situation could lead to the creation of a new Jewish terrorist underground.

The criticism and warning followed Saturday's stabbing of Ya'aqov Reiter of Qiryat Arba' in the old market in Hebron.

Meanwhile the coordinator of government activities in the administered territories, Shlomo Goren, advised Israelis to be armed and accompanied when entering densely populated Arab localities.

Goren, interviewed by the Army Radio yesterday said the authorities cannot prevent attacks on Jews who — for example — go through the old Hebron market alone and unarmed. Jews going to densely populated Arab areas must be armed and see to it that they are accompanied, or that protection is provided, he declared.

An aide to Goren said later that people going to an Arab market or travelling a remote road in the Gaza Strip at night must take some "minimal" precautions. "We're not saying everyone should take an armoured vehicle along but something should be done. Personal security in the centre of Hebron is different from Tel Aviv," he said.

Nonresident Terrorists Not Formally Deported

TA110639 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Aug 85 p 2

[Excerpt] The decision that 22 terrorists, released in the recent prisoner exchange, will have to quit the territories is not an act of deportation, Defence Ministry sources said on Friday. The 22 are part of a group of 31 terrorists allowed to remain in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip temporarily, pending a determination of their right of residency. They were found to be nonresidents and are thus being forced to leave.

Committee Recommends Rethinking of Ziyad Expulsion

TA111855 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The advisory committee affiliated with the Ramallah military court decided a few minutes ago to recommend that the commander of the Central Command reconsider the expulsion of Khalil Abu Ziyad. The committee wants to know whether it is absolutely necessary to adopt this measure. Our correspondent Uri Kohen-Aharonov reports that the committee decided that although the reports it heard link Abu Ziyad with the Fatah organization, the remarks made in camera do not directly connect him with terrorist acts.

Court Orders Postponement

TA110955 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0935 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] The High Court of Justice has instructed the authorities to postpone for the moment the deportation of Khalil Abu Ziyad from Judaea and Samaria. The court instructed the security authorities to show cause within 3 days why they should not avoid deporting Abu Ziyad.

In his appeal, submitted to the High Court of Justice this morning, Abu Ziyad says that the decision on his expulsion is a manifestation of the new policy aimed at proving a point to the public. Abu Ziyad maintains that he is not a Fatah leader or the Fatah representative in Jerusalem. He also claims that he has not violated the confinement orders issued against him.

Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that on Thursday the High Court of Justice will debate Abu Ziyad's appeal and the appeals of 12 terrorists who were released as part of the deal with Jibril and against whom deportation orders have been issued. The High Court of Justice last week held off their expulsion, too.

Protests Against Expulsion

TA101130 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Four Israelis were detained by police in Ramallah when they tried to demonstrate opposite the Military Government building against the deportation of Khalil Abu Ziyad. Our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria Arye Gus reports that earlier a group of some dozen Israelis, calling itself the Committee for Action Against Deportations, tried to demonstrate in Ramallah, but the Military Government sealed off the area. Later the members of the group demonstrated near the house of Abu Ziyad in the village of Al-Zahiriyah.

Amal Forces Conducting Arms Searches in Tyre Area

TA091735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] In Lebanon, large forces of Amal Shi'ite militias today entered several villages in the Tyre region, and carried out weapon searches. Sources in south Lebanon told Israel Radio that the searches were carried out in the light of reports that Palestinian terrorists plan to install themselves anew in the refugee camps in the Tyre area. The Amal organization has been guarding the Palestinian camps to prevent such occurrences. This week the Shi'ite militias captured a number of Palestinian terrorists trying to smuggle weapons into the Al-Rashidiyah refugee camp.

Peres on Husayn-'Arafat Agreement, Economic Aid

TA091606 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1513 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Tel Aviv, 9 Aug (ITIM) — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that the Husayn-'Arafat agreement cannot last. Mr Peres believes that the agreement poses a danger for Husayn in that 'Arafat can incite Palestinians living in Jordan against the monarch.

The prime minister made these remarks in a meeting today in his office with representatives of the "Council for a Secure America," which is a U.S. body working to eliminate the U.S. dependance on Arab oil.

David Bar-Ilan, the director of the organization in New York, three oil magnates from Texas, and four congressmen participated in the meeting.

Mr Peres also said: "Husayn has let a snake into the nest; we hope he can control it since it is obvious that he will not manage to tame it." Mr Peres told his guests that he supports the efforts being made to eliminate the U.S. dependance on Arab oil, and he noted that for the United States, there is nothing more important than being independent in the oil world. On another issue, the prime minister pointed out that a considerable part of the economic aid Israel receives from the United States is actually intended for paying interest on loans for military needs which Israel received from the United States in the past. It follows, then, that the so-called "economic" aid is in large part intended to meet Israel's defense needs.

Shamir on Jordanian Arms Sales, Joint Delegation

TA091035 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1000 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that the large PLO presence in Jordan exacerbates Israel's opposition to arms sales to that country. In a meeting with U.S. Senators Jesse Helms and Chic Hecht, Shamir said he finds it hard to understand why Washington would be interested in conducting negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, negotiations which in his opinion would lead to a weakening of the U.S. position in the region.

Senator Helms, a known leading U.S. conservative, expressed support for the firm action Israel is taking against terror in the territories. This was reported by our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel.

Shamir Says Tabah Belongs With Israel

TA120539 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0510 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Yaron Kulas; 11 August — place not given]

[Text] [Shamir] I believe that Tabah belongs to us. The question of the strength of our arguments is our business. Our agreement with the Egyptians explicitly states that this conflict should be resolved in one of three ways: negotiations, conciliation, or arbitration, in that order, and I recommend that we follow this order, because it is not arbitrary. This is the way we wrote it, and the Egyptians agreed to it.

[Kulas] Are there considerations beyond the formal wording of the agreement which oblige Israel to insist on conciliation?

[Shamir] My argument is that this is not the most important problem in the world. I already said the problem we have today with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is much more serious and important. The problem of terrorism is also much more important. There are many important issues. I do not understand why we should have a government crisis against this background.

Shamir Says Cabinet Should Deal With Tabah Issue

TA111717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] The foreign minister has not changed his position, and continues to believe that the Tabah dispute should be solved through conciliation and not through arbitration. In Shamir's opinion, the issue should be decided on by the Cabinet and not by the government. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer learned this from sources in Mr Shamir's office.

Envoy Sason Views Tabah Problem, Summit Meeting

TA101119 Jerusalem Domestic Service In English 1000 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Interview with Moshe Sason by Arye Haskell; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Sason] You know that we evacuated the whole Sinai, 61,000 km. The whole Tabah enclave or territory is something around 800 square meters, which is, if you have a calculator, it might do something around 0.00163 [of the Sinai], that precise. Now, it must be a real problem between two countries, even if we differ between us, but so things developed, and it is a fact, for their own reasons, that one can understand, anyhow, one has to honor, they are putting quite a big importance and accent on this problem, insisting on bringing it to arbitration. As you know, in our treaty, the peace treaty, Article 7, it is written that if there are differences of views concerning the implementation of this treaty, so one has to resort first of all to negotiations, and then to conciliation or arbitration. So we do — for our own reasons — prefer conciliation, whereas the Egyptians insist on arbitration, and we are at that point.

[Haskell] Do you see a solution in the near future?

[Sason] Well, I do hope. I think one has to solve it. It is not an easy one. A lot of side effects are there, and side considerations, but I think Israel and Egypt do have an interest to solve not only this problem, but all pending problems between the two countries on the bilateral issues.

[Haskell] Now, on this question of bilateral problems a lot of store is being put here in Israel on the possibility of a summit meeting between Prime Minister Peres and President Mubarak. How realistic is this and how near do you think it is to being realized?

[Sason] Yes, let me say first of all that I do think that it is the interest of Israel and interest of Egypt to have such a meeting, and I believe that the Egyptians look positively on this possibility, as we want it, they want it also. So in principle there is an agreement, or understanding, about the necessity of having a summit meeting. The difference when coming to the implementation or starting to work on that, so the Egyptians think that it is very, very important to prepare this meeting so that it will be successful and it will have results. Now, what we are doing now, inter alia, is trying to locate the problems and to see to it that it will be successful. Now, one of these issues is Tabah, but it is not only Tabah, and we are working on all these problems.

[Haskell] Now, it is no secret that it's an Egyptian ambition to become reintegrated in the Arab world, and it was one of the hopes of the Egyptians that possibly this would come about at Casablanca. It doesn't appear that this is going to be the case, but assuming that some form of reconciliation does come about, what is this going to mean to the state of relations and the peace between us and them?

[Sason] Yes, now let me...[changes thought] I don't know, I have no information so accurate as you have concerning the expectations of the Casablanca summit meeting. As far as I know, and as far as I understand, there was no intention to bring this problem to the Casablanca meeting. Now, let me tell you that I think that the day that the Arab ambassadors of other Arab countries that are not represented today in Cairo — boycotting Cairo — the day when they will come back to Cairo, while I am there, or the Israeli ambassador is there, so this will be a very happy day as far as I am concerned, a very important day as far as Israeli interests are concerned. So the return of the Egyptians to the Arab League, I see it as a positive step. We have an Arab country, a leading Arab country, coming back with its own approach and experience concerning the venue of how to solve the problems of the Middle East.

[Haskell] If we can end on a somewhat personal note: As an Israeli, how do you feel living in Cairo?

[Sason] It's not an easy life. Not because somebody makes my life difficult, but becaues there are all sorts of circumstances and limits, so it's not easy, let's say. But most, most important, and this is my feeling, that this is a tremendous challenge, working for peace, and this is what keeps me there, running or walking or driving, whatever you like.

Defense Ministry Team Submits Conclusions on Tabah

TA111408 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1345 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] The Defense Ministry team which deals with the Tabah issue this afternoon presented the picture of the situation on this issue to the prime minister and Ministers Rabin and Weizman. According to the conclusions of the team, if it is decided to go to arbitration on this disputed area, Israel has a reasonable chance of winning the case. Our political correspondent notes that the conclusions of the Defense Ministry team will shortly be presented to the foreign minister and Foreign Ministry officials, and only then, apparently, will the clarifications between Peres and Shamir take place regarding the Israeli position on the future of the Tabah area.

Officials, Media React to Casablanca Summit

Shamir Interview

TA100821 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0705 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Yosi 'Abadi; in the studio, date not given — recorded]

[Excerpt]['Abadi] Mr Shamir, do you see any signs of moderation in the remarks made by King Husayn in the framework of the Casablanca Arab summit?

[Shamir] I do not see any trend toward moderation, or any other change in the positions of the various figures participating in this show in Casablanca.

['Abadi] Mr Peres, who followed the developments in Casablanca just as you have, said there will be negotiations with Jordan with or without the Likud.

[Shamir] The government has decided to hold negotiations with King Husayn without any preconditions. To date we have received no answer from the king. Moreover, Husayn himself poses preconditions: The agreement with the PLO states there will be no negotiations between Jordan and Israel without the PLO's agreement; this means he has given the PLO the right of veto. Second, we have his demand that there be an international conference on peace in the Middle East, that negotiations with Israel be held only in this framework, and this is a rejection of direct negotiations. Third, we have recently been informed about the growing presence of the terrorist organizations in Jordan. These things pose very serious obstacles to progress in any kind of negotiations between Israel and Jordan.

['Abadi] Has there been any reaction to Israel's request that Jordan put an end to the entrenchment of the terrorists in its territory?

[Shamir] At the moment I can say nothing on this issue, not as long as we do not see any results in the territory.

['Abadi] And at present there are no results?

[Shamir] No.

['Abadi] But you do believe we should exhaust the diplomatic channels before we talk about striking at the terrorist bases in Jordan?

[Shamir] It is always preferable to use something other than military methods.

['Abadi] Mr Shamir, recently we heard reports that Israeli arms have reached the rebels fighting the Nicaraguan regime. Can you confirm these reports?

[Shamir] There is absolutely no truth in them.

['Abadi] Do we support the rebels there?

[Shamir] Israel does not participate in this war at all, and it certainly does not supply any of the sides with arms or anything else. We are not involved in these kinds of wars, not in Nicaragua, nor in other parts of the world.

['Abadi] Former Likud Knesset Member [MK] Kleiner suggested that we should become involved and support [the rebels] because we are talking here about the U.S. backyard, and this is a regime which also supports and aids the PLO.

[Shamir] I do not know what Mr Kleiner said.

['Abadi] He made these remarks on television.

[Shamir] This does not commit me. Israel's policy is not to get involved in these kinds of wars.

['Abadi] Finally, Sir, recently there have been indications that the economic plan has been somewhat successful. Are you satisfied with the performance of Shim'on Peres as prime minister.

[Shamir] There is no connection between these two matters. I am happy with the first positive signs heralding some improvement in Israel's economic situation. We are still very far from the objectives we set ourselves. However, there are some positive signs, and I mainly refer to signs of change in the public's behavior. It does not spend foreign and Israeli currency in such an irresponsible way as previously, and this can certainly encourage a positive development. I hope the government's future actions will facilitate the process of economic recovery, until eventually we can largely overcome our difficulties.

['Abadi] Are you satisfied with Peres' leadership?

[Shamir] I cannot speak of terms such as leadership. After all, Mr Peres is not my leader. He is prime minister, and will continue to be prime minister until October 1986, just as stipulated in the agreement which is the basis of this government.

Peres Comments

TA110455 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says the just-completed Arab summit in Casablance did not change much. The prime minister was answering questions in Jerusalem last night from participants in a worldwide gathering of the World Union of Jewish Students.

[Begin Peres recording] The Casablance conference did not change the world; it will continue to turn in the same direction as it did until now. We did not see a sensational change at the conference. King Hassan presided, they had a press conference, they made some vague statements, and everybody went home quite happily, particularly because some others did not participate. I mean, we don't think that many of them deplored the fact that Syria did not show up. I think the Moroccans were very much surprised that their latest brother, the closest to them, Al-Qadhdhafi, did not show up.

So, I mean, let's not exaggerate. There was a conference, they had a good time more or less. [laughter] I do not see any sensational change since the conference. I do not believe that enemies became friends or that suspicions disappeared because there were some speeches. Some of them are happy because of the mere fact that after many good years the Arab leaders were able to meet again, and why not? But, otherwise, I can hardly read any real or deep meaning about it. [End recording]

The prime minister said he believes Jordan wants peace but the PLO does not. Peres said King Husayn is careful about negotiations, but the PLO's efforts are all directed at getting U.S. recognition.

Prime Minister Peres also said Israel would continue its diplomatic relations with South Africa, though it rejects apartheid. Peres said it was important to maintain relations with South Africa because of the large Jewish community there.

Editorials Reviewed

TA110628 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 11 Aug 85

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] The editorials focus almost exclusively on Casablanca and the peace process. Both *HA'ARETZ* and *DAVAR* think that the Casablanca conference spoke in two tongues — half tea, half coffee, is the phrase in *DAVAR*. *HA'ARETZ* thinks that both 'Arafat and Husayn have little to be satisfied with after the meeting, and that by staying away, the refusal front prevented real decisions at Syria's behest. While Syrian papers are trumpeting failure at Casablance, adds *HA'ARETZ*, here in Israel the Likud and Tehiya will also claim that there was never any point in arguing about the makeup of the Palestinian-Jordanian delegation to talk with the Americans. The editorial of *HATZOFE* of the National Religious Party is written in a similar vein. The so-called Jordanian option, says the paper, never really existed.

The independent *JERUSALEM POST* sees competition between Likud and Labor in half-statements about the terrorist threat from the PLO offices in Amman. This reflects the concern, but even more what the paper calls the dim prospect of a divided government being able to remain together to even test Husayn as a possible negotiating partner. It is left to *DAVAR* of the Histadrut to take a more optimistic view about the chances of talks. It says that the Likud is beset by internal squabbling and Labor should take this opportunity and act now.

MA'ARIV Comment

TA110840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Excerpt] *MA'ARIV* writes that the Casablanca conference failed to bridge the gaps in the Arab world, and refused to accept the Husayn-'Arafat accord even as a working paper on the way to a comprehensive settlement. Instead, the conference members decided to set up a number of committees: One of them is to shuttle between Washington and Moscow, and the others will try to mediate between Syria and Iraq and between the PLO and Libya. Consequently, the main achievement of the conference and the footdragging methods it adopted could be the preservation of the unity government. *MA'ARIV* believes that Husayn and 'Arafat have apparently been denied the mandate to continue working for contacts with Israel. If that is indeed the case, then Yitzhaq Shamir does not need to take leave of Shim'on Peres, and the Alignment does not need to say goodbye to the Likud.

Moda'i: U.S. Weary of Supporting Israeli Economy

TA091250 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Report by Nurit Kahana]

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i, who met yesterday with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead, said that the latter had led him to believe that the Americans have become weary of having Israel constantly leaning on them from the economic point of view and that they are not prepared to have the standard of living in Israel rise at the expense of the U.S. worker's labor.

According to Moda'i, the standard of living in Israel has risen fivefold since 1973 and we are now paying the price for having lived beyond our means for such a long time. The finance minister was touring 'Afula yesterday as the guest of Mayor 'Ovadya 'Eli.

The finance minister said that he himself and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres had promised Secretary of State George Shultz that the $1.5 billion in special aid approved in April would be a one-time occurrence.

The finance minister noted that only on the basis of these personal pledges did the U.S. Administration approve the extraordinary sum. Half the sum, some $750 million, is scheduled to arrive shortly, by April 1987.

Moda'i on Premiership Rotation, Early Elections

TA110929 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Aug 85 p 1

[Report by party affairs correspondent Ilan Shehori]

[Text] Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i yesterday disclosed that, according to information in his possession, the Labor Party will not go through with the rotation of the premiership and, in his opinion, will initiate early elections to be held no later than May 1986.

Moda'i said that if the government's economic plan shows any signs of success in October which can be construed as some kind of achievement, the Labor Party leaders will bring about the collapse and disbandment of the government over some political question after October. "I know about preparations to this effect and everything depends on their estimate of their chances. Now that the Labor Party has set the date for its convention for March 1986, I am convinced that they will initiate elections in May," Moda'i said.

According to Moda'i, the circumstances in which the rotation agreement was signed are totally different from today's and, consequently, the Labor Party leaders may very well breach it. Peres was in an inferior position when the agreement was signed, whereas he feels sufficiently strong today in his position as prime minister, the finance minister noted.

"I am aware that I may be in for a disaster. If the economic plan I am dedicating all my efforts to succeeds, it will serve the interests of the Alignment which will initiate the disbandment of the government," Moda'i said. According to him, his colleagues in the Likud made a mistake when they came out against the plan during the Cabinet session and if the plan culminates in success it will be attributed exclusively to the Alignment.

Cabinet Discusses Apartheid, Economic Program

TA111159 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1143 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said today that the Cabinet has unqualified reservations about South Africa's policy of apartheid. The Jewish people's country will not tolerate any discrimination on grounds of race, religion, color, or any other reason, the prime minister said. He said this during the Cabinet session in response to a question presented by Minister Amnon Rubinstein.

Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the Cabinet today adopted in principle the national economic program for 1985-1990, a plan devised by the Economic Planning Authority. The Cabinet instructed the economics and planning minister to include various aspects and the remarks raised today in the course of the debate on the plan. The Cabinet also decided not to retract its decision on the dismissal plans for the public sector. This topic will be discussed at the next Cabinet session, too, if the Histadrut fails to uphold the agreements reached with it.

'Senior' Officials Elect To Maintain Exchange Rate

TA091314 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Shlomo Ma'oz]

[Text] The exchange rate will remain 1,500 shekels to the dollar in the next few months and will not reflect real fluctuations. This was decided this week in deliberations held at the senior government level with the participation of Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i.

The proposal made by the Bank of Israel, and supported by Moda'i, that the rate of exchange be allowed to fluctuate in both directions by approximately 5 percent a day was dropped due to fears that such fluctuations might adversely affect the stability of, and faith in, the economic plan.

In the early planning stages, the Bank of Israel had proposed to allow sharp fluctuations in the exchange rate within the 1,500-shekel range. Such a move would have hindered the mass flight of $600 million from the PATAM accounts [bank deposits linked to a foreign currency as a hedge against inflation]. However, Professor Micha'el Bruno, one of the chief architects of the economic plan, objected to this by saying that the credibility attained by a permanent rate of exchange took precedence over everything else.

According to calculations by government economists, the economic plan has benefited from the strengthening exchange rate of the European currencies in the last few months, and has indirectly led to some kind of "surplus" of 4 to 5 percent in the exchange rate, a surplus exceeding current needs.

Government sources noted that last week "influential" interested parties exerted pressure to raise import taxes to prevent an increase in imports because of excess liquidity in the economy. However, this demand was rejected since it was clear that a raise in the price of imported goods would be tantamount to an actual devaluation and its inflationary implications.

However, economic sources caution that a slight amendment of the exchange rate may be needed in November if labor costs increase as a result of an accumulative 12 percent wage increase, which workers are scheduled to receive in three installments by March 1986, starting with the December paycheck. To prevent such a devaluation, which might once again launch the consumer price index to a monthly 5, or even 10, percent, compared to the 2 to 3 percent foreseen for August and September, the government will not only have to carry out both the letter and the spirit of the economic plan, but will also have to lower labor costs from the employer's point of view. Proposals to prevent an increase in labor costs, which would affect the exchange rate, are already in the planning stages.

The cut in the price of fuel in October is designed to tone down the price hikes expected for that month, as compared to August and September. It should be noted that the treasury fears the consumer price index for October might reflect a seasonal increase due to increases in housing costs, the prices of winter clothes and footwear, and the prices of fruits and vegetables. This is the reason why the government will employ various means to prevent the October consumer price index from shooting up to 5 percent, a development which might lead to a de facto devaluation.

Government officials noted that as far as foreign currency is concerned the government's situation in the coming year is good and that is why it should seize this opportunity to carry out the economic plan. Israel will this month receive some $800 million and another $1.2 billion in October or November from the U.S., in addition to the improvement in Israel's balance of trade. The officials noted that precisely at this time when the government can maintain the exchange rate on a permanent level due to the foreign currency reserves and the U.S. aid, it is important to stabilize the economy and set a new equilibrium with a view to economic growth next year.

USSR 'Scientist-Diplomat' Visits, Meets Officials

TA110851 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Aug 85 p 8

[Report by Barukh Me'iri]

[Excerpt] Andrey Bartels, the Soviet scientist-diplomat who came to Israel to participate in a symposium about Maimonides, conferred last week with Justice Ministry Director General Me'ir Gabay and Foreign Ministry Assistant Director General Pinhas Eli'av.

In a luncheon in his honor, the Soviet scientist-diplomat expressed his assessment and hope that relations between Israel and the Soviet Union would improve soon. "I am not saying this as an official representative of the Soviet Union but as a worker of UNESCO," Bartels said.

Despite the Soviet diplomat's cautious remarks, authoritative sources in Jerusalem last night said that the very fact that the Soviet diplomat came to Israel is very important. "Bartels," the sources said, "was supposed to come to Israel a few months ago to attend a scientific congress. However, at the explicit order of the Soviet authorities he did not come."

Therefore, it is believed in Jerusalem that the Soviet scientist-diplomat has now come to Israel with the explicit knowledge of the Soviet Government "and this is yet another sign of the Soviet Union's wish to improve relations with Israel," the sources pointed out.

In the luncheon with the Israeli officials, Bartels complained about Israel's tough anti-Soviet propaganda. It is very important that relations between my country and yours improve soon, Bartels said. He added that the Middle East is a serious focus of dispute in the world and that a worsening of the dispute has impact throughout the whole world.

Bartels' Israeli hosts pointed out to him the venemous anti-Israeli propaganda in the Soviet Union and the caricatures comparing the IDF soldiers to the Nazis.

Diplomats Meet With E. Bloc Counterparts in U.S.

TA110836 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Aug 85 p 3

["Exclusive" report from the United States by Amir Oren]

[Text] Washington — The Soviet Union is a superpower that does not embrace "evasive tactics typical of an oriental bazaar" or "circus-like acrobatics" and that is why Israel should not expect it to make sudden gestures or deals, East European diplomats accredited to this capital told their Israeli counterparts over the weekend.

An effort to dissociate themselves from the remarks attributed to Soviet Ambassador Vorontsov in Israeli Ambassador Sofer's report about their talk in Paris on 17 July was discernable in the meeting, the timing of which was set by the East European diplomats. According to them, Sofer's report as published by the Israeli media was "a surrealist phantasmagoria whose sheer detachment from reality could even be discerned by any plain Russian farmer."

The East European diplomats noted that the contents of the report, more than the very fact that it was leaked, aroused great anger in Moscow and that Sofer's credibility had been tarnished beyond repair. "Only one experienced diplomat participated in the meeting, and that was Ambassador Vorontsov," one of the diplomats said.

The diplomats displayed keen interest in the chances of survival of the Israeli Government in its current configuration, in the impact of the political process on the balance of power between the Alignment and the Likud, and in the possibility that Israel may tone down its opposition to an international peace conference even if the Soviet Union does not resume diplomatic relations with Israel.

According to the diplomats, Israel should not delude itself that a deal along the lines of "Jews in exchange for the Golan Heights" or resumption of relations in exchange for Israel's agreement to an international conference is feasible. "The Soviet position is a consistent one and does not tend to undergo dramatic changes in front of spotlights and cameras," they noted.

In sheer contrast with the report on the Vorontsov-Sofer meeting, the East European stressed Israel's need to solve the Palestinian problem "following the principle of self-determination. However, if the Palestinians accept an agreement other than an independent state that would be their problem and yours, in that you do not make do with arrangements with Jordan."

The East European diplomats abstained from reacting to the reports of the U.S. delegation to the Helsinki Convention regarding the firm position of the Soviet ambassador in Washington, Anatoliy Dobrynin, to refute the impression created in Israel following Sofer's report on his talk with Vorontsov.

Judge Approves Detention Orders Against Students

TA091424 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] A military judge in Nabulus today approved the administrative detention orders issued against four Al-Najah University students. The orders were issued by the commander of the Central Command. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the hearing in connection with the orders lasted for about 5 hours and was held in camera.

The attorney for the four students, Felicia Langer, announced at the end of the hearing that she will appeal to the president of the military courts in Judaea and Samaria. In her opinion, the detention orders were not issued for security reasons.

Detention To Last 6 Months

TA091805 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1715 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] The four Al-Najah University students who were issued administrative detention orders this week by the commander of the Central Command will remain under administrative detention for 6 months. This is reported by our police affairs correspondent Uri Kohen-Aharonov. The detention orders were approved today by a military court in Nabulus.

1-Day SADCC Meeting in Tanzania Concludes

Nyerere Address

EA092002 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Arusha — President Nyerere said today that Tanzania will continue to support SADCC without hesitation and will strive hard to promote the organization.

Opening a 1-day SADCC meeting in Arusha today, Mwalimu said the organization's major aim is to strengthen its membership so that those members do not rely economically on the oppressive regime of the South African Boers and to combat apartheid. He said the organization's other aim is to achieve an economic revolution for the people of southern Africa on the basis of self-reliance.

Mwalimu Nyerere said the SADCC is an example of African unity, which carries out its functions in line with its economic aims as stipulated by the Lagos Plan of Action and also by the recent agreement of by the OAU heads of state at their meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Mwalimu expressed his hope that the nationalists of South Africa and Namibia join the organization immediately after apartheid has been eradicated.

Communique Issued

EA092024 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Arusha — The 1-day SADCC summit of member-countries ended in Arusha after deliberating and endorsing a report on the SADCC development plan for 1984-85. A joint communique issued after the summit said the leaders are satisfied with the progress achieved in all sectors under the SADCC plan and have commended aid given by the United Nations. The heads of the SADCC member-countries received the report of the ministerial council on efforts made by the SADCC and Nordic countries, which intend to enhance cooperation on development aid, trade, industries, investments, capital, and culture.

The leaders condemned inhuman acts committed by the oppressive regime of the Boers against compatriots, including murder and detention. The leaders also condemned acts of provocation carried out by that oppressive regime against frontline states. The leaders hailed President Nyerere for his wise leadership and expressed their hope of continuing to receive his counsel following his retirement later this year.

The next SADCC summit is expected to be held in July 1986 in Luanda.

ALGERIA

AL-SHA'B: Summit 'Increased' Differences

LD101105 Algiers APS in English 1027 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Algiers, 10-8-85 (APS) — The Arab extraordinary summit convoked at King Hassan II initiative ended yesterday without any objective result able to serve the Arab solidarity and the Palestinian cause, the national daily *AL-SHA'B* released in its editorial today.

This summit boycott by a certain number of countries because of its holding out of an ordinary legal frame and without a definite programme has only but increased the divergences within the Arab world, *AL-SHA'B* stressed.

In this context, the national daily noted the inter-Palestinian divergences and the inter-Arab ones (Kuwait-Jordan) raised as to the Jordano-Palestinian accord. All these data, the national daily pointed out constitute so much new obstacles to the unification of Arab ranks.

Besides, the Palestinian question, initially at the origin of the venue of this summit, was not deeply examined, but was merely linked to the Jordano-Palestinian accord, the national daily released quoting to back this up that no decision or resolution has been taken in this context.

The communique resulting from this improvised summit, AL-SHA'B indicated besides, does not mention at all the Israeli occupation of Palestine and the Zionist repression which daily strikes the Arab citizens inside the occupied territories. The same communique stimulates the passions against an Islamic country it threatens of collective sanctions.

These methods and this orientation, the national daily noticed, can only but more complicate the situation and break-up the Arab-Islamic front.

LIBYA

Tripoli Radio Comments on Casablanca Summit

LD101418 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Unattributed commentary from the "Spotlight" program]

[Text] Twentyone years have elapsed since the holding of the first Arab summit in Alexandria in 1964. In the light of the results of the last summit which concluded its meetings 2 days ago, it can be said, through a revolutionary view on such meetings, that the Arab compatriot should no longer give such meetings much importance because their resolutions carry no weight, on the one hand, and are not worthy of respect on the other. The principled and firm stance of the Great 1 September Revolution toward the agenda of the last summit meeting was clear. The Jamahiriyah announced that it would not attend the Arab summit in Casablanca unless part of its work was devoted to trying both the Iraqi and the Jordanian regimes for their crimes of restoring their relations with the Egyptian regime and for their disregard of the resolutions of the Baghdad summit. Moreover the Jamahiriyah would have attended the summit if it was going to discuss the question of the American forces occupying Egypt, Jordan, Somalia, and Oman. Moreover it would have attended such summit if the question of Arab unity and the question of the liberation of Palestine were included on the agenda of the summit.

In addition to this, Ahmad Shihatah, member of the Popular Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, has stressed in the speech he delivered at the conference of Arab foreign ministers in Casablanca last week that out of the belief in and concern of the Jamahiriyah for Arab interests, out of its sense of its Arab and national role, and in appreciation of the importance of the stage which our nation is experiencing, the Jamahiriyah sees no importance for the meeting of any summit unless its agenda includes fateful issues of concern to the existence of the entire Arab nation.

Hence, according to the contents of the text of the final statement of the Casablanca, it can be said that the absence of the Jamahiriyah had its justification, since it had defined its principled and firm stance in advance so as to give such a meeting — through the issues which were supposed to be discussed — the same importance which the mass of the Arab nation pin on it. These masses sense the dangers around them, are grieved over the continuation of the Zionist occupation of occupied Palestine and other Arab territories, and regret the rushing by certain regimes to compete and follow the course of the buried Al-Sadat to recognize the Zionist enemy. Since the the summit did not deal with those fateful issues, then the resolutions it adopted are no more than ink on paper.

Tripoli on U.S. Criticism of Stand on Maneuvers

LD101441 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] The official spokesman of the U.S. State Department yesterday evening attacked the stance of the Jamahiriyah for rejecting the U.S. Government's holding of its Falling Star maneuvers on Egyptian territory. At a press conference Bernard Kalb protested against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah addressing a letter of protest against these maneuvers to the UN Security Council. He said that the efforts of the Jamahiriyah to strike at the security of the region is known and needs no explanation.

With regard to this mean American stance, the JANA political editor said that the one known thing which does not need any explanation is the policy of the United States, which is based on aggression and the attempt to impose American hegemony on the Arab region, and the attempt to negate Libya's role of inciting the Arab nation to reject the American occupation of Egypt and the other Arab countries under the pretext of the military maneuvers and preserving the security and stability of its agents.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Holds News Conference 10 August

LD101803 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God help him, held a news conference this afternoon at the royal palace in Casablanca in which he touched upon the emergency Arab summit convened in the economic capital of Casablanca. His majesty also touched on a number of international issues. Here is the full text of this conference.

[Begin Recording] [Hassan] I have decided to place the Arab press members on one side and the non-Arabic speaking press on the other so that we do not mix questions because your problems, questions, and preoccupations are not always the same as those of the non-Arabic speaking press.

[Hassan speaking in French] Ladies and gentlemen, I have decided to hold two press conferences — if I can call it that — because usually the motivations and preoccupations of the Arabic-speaking press are not the same as the non-Arabic-speaking press. It is certain that in the Arab world public opinion is more interested in some problems. Therefore I am going to begin with my friends the Arabic-speaking journalists and I hope also that [words indistinct].

[Question] Your majesty, on behalf of my journalist colleagues, I thank you warmly for this honor and hospitality you are giving us. There is nothing more honorable or more hospitable than being in your intellectual hospitality to [words indistinct]. Your majesty, I have two questions.

The first question is: Before the conference we heard that Saudi Arabia — sorry — that King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and President Saddam Husayn of Iraq were due to attend the summit but they did not. What are the reasons for this absence? The second question, if you will allow me your majesty, concerns the absence of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He was represented at the foreign ministers' conference by an important delegation, but after the conference opened we noticed the Libyans were absent. Once again what are the reasons for this? Thank you.

[Hassan speaking in Arabic] In reply to the first point: His Majesty King Fahd was due to head the Saudi delegation, and during our consultations and correspondence, and even in the course of our telephone conversations, there were no indications that his majesty might be absent. But 36 or 48 hours before, he telephoned me and sent me an envoy who gave me the information and details to the effect that he would be extremely busy with the comfort of the pilgrims during this pilgrimage season. My response to his majesty was a positive one, because as you know, during the pilgrimage, King Fahd (?and the Kingdom?) [words indistinct] on the Saudis, and they too [words indistinct] the entire Islamic community. My answer to him was: Brother, even if (?we have known each other for long), brother, even if you were in your airplane [words indistinct] would not have asked to return because your responsibility does not allow you to leave and be away from the Kingdom.

The Saudi delegation was headed by Crown Prince 'Abdallah whom I have also known for a long time. What matters is that the kingdom was represented by its crown prince, it was a committed presence — and as linguists say — his representative is equivalent to his presence. The presence of the crown prince is an embodiment of the Saudi responsibility and commitment. I was very pleased to have His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah among us; I am linked to him by a very long friendship.

As for the second question: As a matter of fact the Libyan Jamahiriyah — excuse me, what was the quesiton — I mean President Saddam husayn. President Saddam Husayn, until Wednesday morning was due to take off from Baghdad to participate in this conference. King Husayn and myself were in contact with him. But at the last hour, Taha Yasin [head of the Iraqi Delegation], his excellency the first deputy prime minister, told me that concentrations had been noted and observed along the northern border of Iraq, and the commander in chief the commander of the army, His excellency President Saddam Husayn was obliged to stay.

Likewise, Iraq was represented constitutionally, with a committed and responsible representative.

As for Libya, it did not boycott the conference, even though its seat remained empty, because it participated in the preliminary work of the foreign ministers' committee. But the Libyan delegation presented certain topics to be included in the agenda which the conferees at ministerial level considered to be either irrelevant or not suitable within the framework of this emergency conference. In protest at this response, the Libyan delegation decided to withdraw.

When I spoke to his excellency the colonel he told me that in any case Libya, as you know, has not recognized and is not committed to the resolutions of the Fes conference, and if the Palestinian question were to be tabled and debated in the light of the Fes resolutions his presence or the presence of his representative would be of no use because he is not committed to the Fes resolutions. I told him: All right, that is logical, you are being logical. This answers both questions.

[Question] 'Abdallah [name indistinct] from the Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*: Your Majestiy, the communique released after the Arab summit meeting in Casablanca underlined the need to do away with inter-Arab differences and to form committees to undertake action in this respect. But we did not see evidence of this in the communique. The communique mentioned the question of a conflict between Algeria and Morocco — may we know the facts on this subject? Now the second part of my question: I want to ask your majesty when the good offices committees will start work among the Arab states? Thank you.

[Hassan] First, we did not want to add to the heavy workload of the Arab League and the Arab conference by tackling the Moroccan-Algerian dispute or quarrel, especially since there are no differences between Morocco and Algeria. They fully agree that the best solution to the Western Sahara problem is a referendum and self-determination. If there are differences we can say perhaps that they are over procedural issues. Secondly, as far as Morocco is concerned the question of the Arab League is settled; the Arab League stated its position on this issue in 1974 and we believe that since that day the Arab League position still stands.

As regards the date for the committees to begin work: There is going to be coordination with the interested states and we will be writing to one another, God willing, as soon as possible, because as it were, the sooner the better.

[Question] Your majesty, the conference has charged your majesty to undertake moves toward America and the USSR...

[Hassan interrupts] Which newspaper are you from?

[Questioner] *AL-MUSTAQBAL.*

[Hassan] OK, go ahead.

[Questioner continues]...has charged you to undertake moves toward America and the USSR, knowing that in fact you head the 7-man Arab committee that the Fes summit has already charged with undertaking similar moves. Does this mean that your future moves will be an extension of the 7-man Arab committee? And what is the current position of the 7-man Arab committee, especially now that some of its member states have failed to attend the Arab summit conference? Thank you.

[Hassan] In actual fact, the 7-man committee was an ad hoc committee because it was charged firstly and lastly with explaining the [word indistinct] to all the states which are members of the Security Council. It has carried out this task and I believe that it has carried out this task well. As for the task which I was asked to carry out, it has no connection at all with the 7-man committee. First, I was not asked to contact all the members of the Security Council. I was asked only to put forward the viewpoint of those Arabs who were in conference here, in the light of our work, to the two leaders, President Reagan and Mr Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU. I will carry out this task as soon as possible. But there is no connection between this task and the task of the 7-man committee.

[Question] Mahmud Ma'ruf from the Saudi magazine *AL-YAMAMAH*. Your majesty, the summit called on the Lebanese Government and the PLO to make contact, to cooperate and coordinate regarding the Palestinians who are in Lebanon. However, we have noticed, your majesty, that among the Good Offices Committees which have been formed, no committee was formed to effect a reconciliation between the Palestinians and Lebanon. No good offices committee has been formed to act between Syria and the PLO either.

[Hassan] Firstly, I do not think that the Palestinians themselves believe that there is conflict between them and the Lebanese Government. If they thought this they would have asked us to create a framework for reconciliation between the PLO and Lebanon. Indeed, Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] speech was all devoted to expressing thanks to the Lebanese Government, the official Lebanese Army, and the rest of the camps.

As to the question of the PLO and Syria, I believe that this is included in the reconciliation committee which has been set up for reconciliation between Jordan and Syria.

[Question] Husayn Salamah of the Kuwaiti *AL-QABAS*. Your majesty, do you believe that the next regular Arab summit can be held if the committees which were assigned the task of contacting the Arab states have not reached a quorum? And does your majesty believe that the results which were arrived at by the emergency summit will be sufficient as an Arab stand for the summit between the two superpowers — the Soviet Union and the United States?

[Hassan] First, we have complete confidence that the committees which have been formed will reach results; because they are committees which are seeking good among the members of one nation and one family — namely, the arab family. Here, we must not let the delay or stumbling of the Good Offices Committee for Iran and Iraq hang over us because the problem is not the same problem, and the people in question are not the same. In that instance Arabs and Persians are brought together by Islam alone, while here there are only Arabs. They have their own customs and traditions and I am certain that, God willing, we will find willing ears and enlightened hearts.

As for the question of convening the next regular conference by unanimous acceptance, I am certain, as I said in my speech yesterday, I am certain that His Majesty King Fahd — who is known to be an experienced, wise, and patient man — will do his best to bring about reunion as soon as possible so that no seat remains empty. Because the policy of leaving a chair vacant is in fact in some cases nothing but an evasion of responsibility. My own belief is that if a man does not agree or approve of the Majority view, he is entitled and has the right and even the duty to speak quite freely, to explain his problem fully and reply to the criticism with whatever answer he wishes to defend his viewpoint [word indistinct]. Personally, from a political point of view, I am against leaving a seat empty.

[Question] Wahib Gurab, correspondent for the paper *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* and the magazine *AL-MAJALLAH*: It has been announced that Syria will refuse to receive any committee set up by the emergency summit. Your majesty, how do you hope to succeed in your endeavor for reconciliation? And do you believe that the position adopted by the summit on the question of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement will encourage Syria in the future to participate in the presence of President Al-Asad? Thank you.

[Hassan] This is neither my business nor my concern. This question should be posed to Saudi Arabia and Tunisia. But if you ask me about my own committee then I will answer you.

[Question] Majdi Jubara from the Jordanian *SAWT AL-SHA'B*: Your majesty, the question of terrorism was on the agenda, the terrorism that has recently been seen in Arab states. Was it discussed and has an Arab plan been found to counteract these acts? This is the first part of my question: The second part is: You know that the Israeli occupation authorities recently threatened Jordan that it would bomb military bases under the pretext that they were Palestinian resistance bases. Do you believe that this Israeli threat is an obstacle to the Arab peace process at this precise time? Thanks.

[Hassan] The question of terrorism is primarily a question of principle, and when the issue of denouncing terrorism was suggested, everyone was surprised that we had not thought of it before. The summit conferences could have denounced terrorism any time since their first summit, because it is a question of morality and principles. It is not recent events which have changed our view on this subject. Our dealing and preoccupation with, and denounciation of terrorism stems from our legitimacy, civilization, and our existence as a nation that has fought wars but never engaged in terrorism. So everyone was surprised that we only dealt with this subject at this emergency summit.

As for your question on an expected action against Jordan I know that the occupation authorities have always engaged in random and irrational acts but I do not believe that they would go that far because Jordan is a state that has its own capabilities, friends, allies, and influence. Its presence as an independent and secure state is an extremely important element in the international and regional balance. I believe that if the occupation forces undertook such a thing it would be engaging in a foolish act which cannot be assessed now but which would be very grave.

[Question] Your majesty, Basir (Bawabsi), the Kuwait-Based *AL-SABAH* magazine: Your majesty, my colleague has spoken about terrorism and the question was [words indistinct]. My question is: Certain Arab states are engaged in terrorism against other states. Do the states being subjected to terrorism have a concrete idea for resisting it? This is the first point. The second point: With regard to the committees set up to improve relations between Arab states, observers almost unanimously believe that these committees will not achieve anything positive. Does this mean that this emergency summit is the last one? Thank you.

[Hassan] Your first question: So far the states where acts of terrorism have taken place are uncertain and in the dark about the identity of the individuals that have perpetrated these acts; so far they have not pointed a finger at any Arab state. I cannot therefore tell you that such a state is engaged in terrorism against another. So far all the victim states have not informed us of the names of the individuals or the state to which they belong. So, I cannot answer this question.

Secondly, I am not pessimistic. I personally believe that one of the necessary weapons of any statesman or head of state is to be always armed with optimism, because the problems of this world and those of our trade and profession are extremely numerous and most of them unexpected. If on top of this we add the confines of pessimism then the only thing left for us to do is to leave office. I am not definitely pessimistic that the committees will not attain the results they seek, and I do believe that, God willing, another Arab summit will be convened which will be neither the last nor the penultimate one. God willing [words indistinct].

[Question] Your majesty, As'ad [name indistinct] from the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* [Words indistinct]. On the subject of the Iraq-Iran war, the conferees have asked Iran to stop the war. If Iran fails to respond to the Arab summit request will it be boycotted politically and economically by the Arab states? And again if it fails to respond, is there an Arab force that will take sides with Iraq militarily in its war against Iran? Thank you, your majesty.

[Hassan] In actual fact, as you have read in past resolutions, the position of the Arab states is extremely clear: solidarity with Iraq, siding with Iraq, supporting and backing Iraq.

You may have noticed that the statement or the resolutions read out at the conference yesterday were stronger then before. This means that their response and their reactions to Iran's persistance on its position will prompt the Arab states, in the forthcoming meeting or meetings, perhaps to take material and practical steps. The paragraphs concerning the Iraq-Iran war and Iran's persistence in ignoring the Arab position were phrased in the form of a strong warning. What follows will be decided in future meetings. But we have addressed the problem in the strongest possible terms.

[Question] [Name indistinct] from the Kuwaiti *KUWAIT TIMES*: Your majesty, a question on the Palestinian question. How do you assess the U.S. position rejecting a meeting with the Palestinian-Jordanian delegation? And do your future endeavors include attempts to persuade them otherwise on this matter?

[Hassan] Undoubtedly, one of my future tasks, God willing, will be to persuade the U.S. authorities, whether executive or legislative, that the Palestinian-Jordanian joint delegation is the best means and best instrument for opening the dossier for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region, and that their persisting in the position of no contacts, no talks, and no negotiations with the PLO — which they consider to be a terrorist organization, and yesterday we said that we were not terrorists — and the obduracy, their obduracy in insisting on not talking to those concerned, this would lead to an impasse.

I am certain that if there had not been indications and early signs of success for this joint move, this joint move would not have been stressed or adhered to by both the Jordanian and the Palestinian delegations. The important thing in all this — and this is my own feeling — is that I did not notice prior to this conference the Jordanians and Palestinians sticking to their stand more than they are now. They were the first to come up with the joint plan. They want this joint plan to succeed. All they received from us, whether in our consultations or conversations, or from each delegation was our blessing for this plan, bearing in mind that a just, peaceful, comprehensive and furthermore reasonable and logical solution can only come about through a Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. [sentence indistinct]

[Question] [Name indistinct] of the international Mediterranean radio. Does this mean, your majesty, that the emergency Arab summit has approved the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement? What explanations did the two delegations put forward? And to what extent have they confirmed that this agreement is in harmony with the resolutions of the Fes summit? Thank you.

[Hassan] First of all we do not know the actual sequence of events. There has been no move. A move is intended. This is what prompted some delegations to say: The more we support the Palestinian-Jordanian rapprochement and (?God knows we do) encourage (?them because) they are brothers, the more difficult it becomes for us to bless a move which has not yet started. We do not know whether it will produce the desired results or not.

The important thing to us is that the Arab peace plan which was drawn up in Fes, is a framework for action in both letter and spirit. It is a framework for action. The important thing is that one must not fight against this framework or leave the railroad track of legitimacy. Of course there is a strategy, namely, the Fes resolutions. There is also the tactic or (?joint action). This is another matter. We want them to make a move. We bless every move which in letter and spirit conforms to the principles of the Fes resolutions. We believe that this was stated clearly and without any ambiguity in the communique issued yesterday. This will be the last question on this side of the room. Thank you.

[Question] (?Mufti al-Huwayshi) of the *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI* magazine Paris. Your majesty, in the final communique of the emergency Arab summit conference it was said that the conference entrusted His Majesty King Hassan II, conference chairman, with the task of continuing his contacts at international level to explain Arab issues particularly when the awaited meeting between the two U.S. and Soviet presidents takes place, so that the two superpowers may be aware of the Arab stand on all the issues, especially those which concern the implementation of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. What is your majesty's program for these contacts in Washington and Moscow. For example are you going to send envoys or follow traditional diplomatic means or pay a visit to explain the stand? Does his majesty the king believe that the kind of situation in the Middle East...

[Hassan interrupts] I can answer your first question: If I have a program I am not going to tell you what it is. [Laughter] What is the second question?

[Question] Does his majesty think that the kind of situation in the Middle East at present allows the Soviet Union and the United States to have a more serious and objective understanding? And how much influence does his majesty think these contacts will have on the peace process in the Middle East and the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement in particular? Thank you?

[Hassan] There is no doubt that the second question is important. But I regret I have no map here; (?let us imagine what) the world looks like. Now here is the Middle East area, where there is an Israeli-Arab conflict. There is the Iraq-Iran war. The war in (? Afghanistan) and the effect all this can have in the way of adverse consequences for Pakistan. There is tension between India and Pakistan. If we look at this area of the world we can see that it is a hot bed. However, there is no area in the world hotter than this area. I am certain that if there are any talks between the two superpowers they will center particularly on this aspect, because this area is very near to the Soviet Union as a neighbor. If an explosion took place, God forbid, naturally, from a geographical and neighborly point of view, it would harm the Soviet Union more than the United States. The United States has its own problems with Latin America.

It is a (? question) of an important geographical area to the security of the first and the second power. It is natural that in any conversation taking place on (? the reduction) of nuclear weapons and armaments attention will be devoted to the neighbors of the United States and the Soviet Union. This is the matter which (? I want to stress). the last question, I would like to give to [words indistinct].

[Question] The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH*: [words indistinct] Your majesty, after the end of the emergency summit conference and in the absence of those who did not attend can we say that the coming summit conferences will be held at a time and place without the need for unanimity? Secondly, when do you think Egypt will return to the Arab fold? And what is the political obstacle to tis return? Is it the Camp David treaty or the Baghdad summit resolutions? And what is the compromise solution to break this barrier in your majesty's opinion? Thank you.

[Hassan] As it is the last question and the last answer I will try to be clearer than (? necessary). The Arab summits — (? some of them) — were held without consensus. The Amman summit was held and the party concerned in the matter was absent; resolutions were adopted; resolutions which were taken in the absence of those concerned. They were 6 states, they were among the most important states, and they are still committed to the resolutions of the Amman summit.

The second question: I believe personally, that if this question was put to our friend President Husni Mubarak he would reply as follows: Egypt is not ready now to talk about returning to the Arab League. Egypt, which is concerned in the matter, will consider that it is not in its interest or in the interests of the Arabs for this question be raised now. And even if they asked Egypt to come forward it would say to them: Please wait. And now we will address the other section of the press.

[Question in French] Ralph Pinto, Paris Radio. Sire, the Casablanca summit seemed to want to maintain or strengthen contacts with Washington and Moscow. You have, it seems, plans for meetings with Mr Reagan and Mr Gorbachev. Can you tell us about that? Do you think that the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative can advance more quickly?

[Hassan speaking in French] Concerning the first question: It has already been asked by an Arab-speaking journalist, and I answered that even if I knew what I was going to do, I would not tell you. It is difficult to answer you. Secondly, concerning the Jordanian-Palestinian accord: It is certain that the translation is not very precise. We say in Arabic taharruk. This means the Jordanian-Palestinian process, which is translated into French or in English as the Jordanian-Palestinian accord. Well it is not the same thing. Let Jordan make an accord with the PLO, that is the most complete, the most logical solution: Jordan is sovereign, and the PLO is recognized as being the sole and legitimate representative capable of and (?able to) act in the name of the Palestinians. So the Jordanian-Palestinian accord has never been challenged. It is a matter of internal politics and of legitimacy. It is more the process which has been the subject of many debates, for one cannot judge a process which has not yet started. The U.S. reticence, the Israeli nyet [as heard] (?show) that our apprehensions on hitching onto a process which has not got off the ground are justified. Having said this, so as not to become static, we decided that this process should be supported by the

Arab countries to the extent that it responds to both the spirit and letter of Fes plan resolutions. There, I think I have replied to your question.

[Question] Samy (Al-Jair) Radio Mediterranee Internationale. [Passage indistinct] Sire, in spite of everything, two trains are going well — so to speak — on the rails of the Near East at present. The Syrian train which seems to have attached itself to the Lebanese rail car; the Jordanian train, codriven by the PLO and to a lesser extent by Egypt. The two movements, in spite of everything, even if they are not entirely off the ground, seem irreversible?

[Hassan] Pardon?

[Question] The two movements, despite everything, even if they are not entirely off the ground, seem irreversible. The question is as follows: In the light of the explanations which were given to your meeting, does your majesty consider it possible to point the two engines in the same direction, and especially at the same time?

[Hassan] In politics nothing is ever impossible. But I can tell you that in actual fact this seems totally contradictory to me; not to mention that I don't think the second part of your question is quite accurate, for the train codriven by the Jordanians and Palestinians does not contain any Egyptian elements as far as I know — neither objective nor subjective. It is a question to which the time to reply [passage indistinct].

[Question] Christian Bosquettier, [name of publication indistinct]: Your majesty, do you think that the two commissions set up by the Casablanca summit to try to reconcile the countries of the Arab League which are in conflict have a chance of attaining their goals before the Riyadh summit which is due to take place at the end of the year? And without that success, can the summit take place?

[Hassan] Firstly, we do not know whether the summit will be held before the end of the year, within the next 2 months, or at the neginning of January next year. But I can assure you that if we did not have a certain scope for success, we would not have embarked on such a business, for nothing is worse than a reconciliation which fails. This is known at the subjective and personal level. We have every grounds for thinking that things will progress, the more so because we did not choose the countries which will try to become reconciled with each other at random. We gave the maximum chance to these reconciliations, by dividing the tasks according to the chances of success. Personally, I think that we will get there. Next, please.

[Question] Was the summit a victory for Syria? And is it now more difficult, after the summit, to make peace between Israel and the Arabs?

[Hassan] I consider the summit was a victory for everyone. I said so in my speech at the opening. The absence of the Arab countries — I am not joking, I know what I am saying, after all I now have 25 years of international and Arab experience, I am not joking, and I think this is where Westerners don't know how to analyze the Arabs — those who were physically absent, were present in spirit. These absences — I call it unfortunate and fortunate at the same time — are usually the result of specific problems which are the result of passions. It's unfortunate, because we could do without them; fortunate, because that's as far as it goes. Whatever the ideological tendencies of the Arab countries and the Arab regimes may be, we all agree: We must receive back our lands which have been occupied by force, and right and peace must one day reign in the region — a balanced peace assuring a definitive peace. So, this summit was a victory for everyone, even those who were absent.

[Question] (Safa Aizy) *L'EXPRESS* of Paris: The summit gave a warning to the Islamic Republic, stating that if it didn't cease fire immediately...

[Hassan interrupts] If?

[(Aizy)] If the Islamic Republic doesn't cease fire immediately...

[Hassan interrupts] Will you say Iranian, because Mauritania is also an Islamic Republic. [laughter]

[(Aizy)] Yes, the Islamic republic [as heard] (?But we know that Tehran has never listened to such threats or such appeals) so (?in what case) and knowing that four friendly Arab countries which protect the Iranian Islamic Republic, including Syria and Libya are not signatories, what are the guarantees, and what are the measures promised against Tehran, (?please).

[Hassan] This question was asked just now by one of your colleagues from the Arab press. I replied that several summits have condemned the Iraq-Iran war, and we especially deplored the Iraq-Iran war and condemned Tehran's obstinacy in remaining deaf to all appeals. You must have noticed that the texts published yesterday were much more eloquent and more direct in their condemnation of Iran and of — let's say even — the disdain with which it receives Arab warnings. This position is hardening, and, I think, it should logically be made concrete at the next summit by certain measures. And when we speak of reconciliation between certain Arab countries and other Arab countries, it is certain that one of the goals to be reached is a reduction — I won't say the complete suppression, perhaps — a reduction, as far as possible, of the support which certain Arab countries give to Iran.

[Question] Charles (Hugaussy), Radio Canada International: Your majesty, I have two questions I should like to ask, with your permission. The first concerns the Arab summit. I would like to know if, at the end of this extraordinary summit, you feel that your plan to improve relations between the Arab states is nearer or further away from being implemented? And my second question is this: Given your plan to go to the United States soon — I am told it will be next October — do you intend to make a detour to Canada as you have often been asked to do?

[Hassan] In order to reply, I will begin with the second question. certainly since my Canadian friends have repeated their invitation to me, I will be very glad to go there after the United States because like everyone else, I need a rest and a holiday, and apart from the official visit Canada is an ideal country in which to rest for a few days, when... [Hassan leaves sentence unfinished] As for the good offices committees, I think that if they do not succeed in the coming 2 months — and they do have a chance of succeeding — they will not succeed at all. We have chances, big chances, of thawing the atmosphere (?first of all), of disconnecting the short-circuit which threatens to start a fire at any moment, and if we manage to thaw and to [word indistinct] the danger, I think that two-thirds of the mission will have been achieved. But I think that it will be achieved completely.

[Question] [Name and organization indistinct] Your majesty [words indistinct] during Mr Filai's visit to Madrid, (?it was) suggested that your majesty would visit Spain at the end of summer. Now it seems that this visit has been postponed. Have there been any special difficulties between Spain and Morocco? If this is not the case, When will your majesty's schedule allow you to make this visit? Thank you.

[Hassan] (?On that point) you must not [word indistinct], there will always be problems between Spain and Morocco, but there will not be difficulties. We are neighbors, we have the same temperament, we like one another very much, and that is why we often have quarrels. So [word indistinct] there will always be problems between Morocco and Spain, I think that this visit should take place as soon as possible, and we are in the process of discussing this. I have already given you my word (?on this).

[Question][Name indistinct]of *LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE*: Your majesty, I have twice heard your replies to the question concerning the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, and I remain a little confused. It is true that the summit did not reject the agreement. Did it accept it, or did it simply listen to the explanations without taking a stand? Secondly: Given your positions and your opinions, is Morocco ready to serve as an (?intermediary) for Israeli-Palestinian contacts for peace?

[Hassan] First question: A Jordanian-Palestinian agreement does not need the endorsement of the Arab League, because there are precedents. The Gulf countries (?set up) an association, and they didn't ask for ratification from the Arab League. Morocco made an agreement with Libya. We didn't ask for the Arab League's endorsement. In complete sovereignty, the two partners, Jordan and the PLO, don't need the support of the Arab world for the peace process they want to embark on. And the Arab summit did not discourage them at all in their efforts in this process, but said to them? Be careful: We have a legal base which, for the first time, involves the express commitment of all the Arab countries, and which, for once, has been accepted by the world as a plan which deserves to be examined more deeply — the Fes plan. Be careful! Don't wrong-foot yourselves by putting yourselves outside the Fes plan. But as for the agreement, the agreement is nothing to do with us.

Personally, I would like those meetings which have taken place, whether in Geneva or at the United Nations... it is certain that — [Hassan changes direction] Several times Israeli leaders have asked to come and see me. Each time I have replied that there are two things that they and I myself are forbidden to do — to be tourists. I have no business to visit Israel, and they have no business to visit Morocco, but if they were to come with a serious pleace plan in their briefcases, I am ready to receive them after having warned and informed my Arab friends and brothers and (?allies). And on condition that they have a serious plan for peace which recognizes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, and includes a decision to withdraw from all the occupied territories. Well in that case it wouldn't be a tourist trip, it would be serious work.

Aside from that I don't see why [words indistinct] Geneva is better still perhaps.

[Question] (?Madjan Sekk), Senegalese Press Agency: Your majesty, how do you see the future of Arab-African cooperation, in the face of the continuing idea for creating a league of black states, which is being promoted by states which are known to be great friends of Israel?

[Hassan] When we talk of Arab-African cooperation, it must be taken in its totality. The Arabs will accept cooperation with Africa, not with a certain Africa [as heard]. In the same way as they would refuse to cooperate only with Africa north of the Sahara, which showed that this is not because all the African countries north of the Sahara are Arab, and in general white, it is certain that the Arab World would refused to cooperate purely and simply with Arab-speaking, white Africa. [sentence as heard] In the same way they would certainly refuse to cooperate with black Africa alone. Our Arab-African cooperation is either total or it is not at all. And I am talking to you all the more freely because I belong to both: I am African, and I belong to the Arab world. So, I take a very dim view of Arab countries going down the road of partitioning Africa — a totally illusory partition.

[Question] Your majesty, foreign observers here observed that the results of the Casablanca summit were given in the form of a final communique and not in the form of mandatory resolutions or decisions. Your majesty, could you give us some details on this point?

[Hassan] We wanted to conform to contemporary fashion. I think that this is the new look. When the EEC countries meet, they do not adopt resolutions [words indistinct] and I chose a communique by responsible people, who each time they make a move, be it through a communique or through resolutions, the movement is the same — as deep in (?essence) as in form. I wanted to follow the fashion a bit, that's the only thing.

I have already given you the floor.

[Question] [words indistinct]

[Hassan] I didn't answer your question? Yes, I did. You asked if Syria was happy, and I said, yes, and not only it. We were all happy. [Laughter] So? No, I think you will be given [word indistinct] later. Madame, in the last two questions try to satify all those who [word indistinct]

[Question] (Munba Naba) AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE: I would like to know if it was really necessary to call an extraordinary Arab summit to decide to set up commissions?

[Hassan] What? If it was necessary to...[Hassan trails off]

[(Naba)] To call an extraordinary Arab summit, provoking

(?anger) from different sides, to end up with the formation of reconciliation commissions. Couldn't that have been done more (?simply)?

[Hassan] First of all, madame, I must tell you that the list of invitations which went out contained two important points. It was read out to the press in Arabic, and we had it translated. In my letter I explained that the situation between the Arab countries could not deteriorate further, and that it was harming not only our Arab cause, but also our reputation, and our standing in the world. Why? The first invitation to the first summit was really for the war which was going on in Lebanon. You remember? When I sent my emissaries, I realized that once we lifted the lid of the basket, we would find inside not only the Lebanese problem, but all the inter-Arab problems which partially came together in Lebanon. So it was necessary to settle this situation.

Secondly, we wanted to review and bring back to the forefront the Palestinian problem, to review the Fes Plan and see how the Fes plan can be made operational 2 or 3 years after being drawn up.

Finally, I considered it necessary to draw the attention of my Arab brothers to the fact that we are on the eve of the meeting between the two superpowers, and we don't at all [word indistinct], by our division [words indistinct] be the bargaining chip between the superpowers in sharing our their spheres of influence.

I think your question is slightly disrespectful to all those who came, because if they believed that a summit was necessary to settle this, it is because they were right. I think [words indistinct] one should not [word indistinct] conciliation on the brink of asking for a divorce. (?It is not) as simple as that. It was necessary for them to come, and I think they understood that it was necessary for them to come — they came. I respect their (?decision) to come.

[Unidentified speaker] The last question, from the lady over there please?

[Question] [Passage indistinct] the Soviet Union and Israel?

[Hassan] Well, everything started from the time the World Bank refused President al-Nasir credit for the Aswan Dam. Everything dates from that time. And our friend [word indistinct] I was present when he...[Hassan leaves sentence unfinished] In 1956 I was prince and heir when he (?recovered) the canal. [Sentence as heard] [Words indistinct] and children who came, who showed the gifts they had been given, [words indistinct] here are the gifts from my Russian brother — and they were tanks and aircraft, (?in miniature). President al-Nasir was right to react as he did, except for the fact that he hid one thing from us: namely that it was the Soviet Union which [word indistinct] the entry of Israel to the United Nations [owrd indistinct]. Secondly, the USSR will never accept the (?amputation) and [word indistinct] the destruction of Israel. Thirdly, I still remember a question the day after the defeat of 1967, a question put by President Boumediene, God rest his soul, to the Russian leader when immediately after the defeat he went to Moscow. Many people thought that he wanted to take over the Arab leadership vis-a-vis the USSR. (?That was not true). (?At that time we had) excellent relations, and I said: My friend, did you go to the USSR to put yourself in the place of President al-Nasir? And he said: Not at all, I went to ask the following question: If the Arabs, after a war with Israel, found themselves 40 kilometers from Tel Aviv, what would the Americans do? The Russians said: The Americans would have landed beforehand. And Boumediene said to the Russians: And why did you not land earlier when Cairo was about to be taken? All this is very interesting as background [word in English] because one must not [word indistinct] neither the United States nor the USSR will allow Israel to be destroyed, or to be (?amputated). On the other hand, both of them have always said for the last 18 years now that the territories occupied by force must be (?returned). (?Let us arm ourselves with patience).

[Question] The last question [word indistinct]. Your majesty there have been (?12) more deaths overnight in South Africa.

[Hassan] Where?

[Question] In South Africa; a war of [word indistinct] which seems to be preoccupying the Americans at present very seriously and which certainly does not leave the Soviets indifferent. This is my question: In view of the economic and strategic stakes in the region, do Moscow and Washington not seem to be heading toward a status quo in the Middle east by delegating temporary powers, why not, to Syria and Israel to stabilize the situation in the region.

[Hassan] But then the other Arab countries of the region, and even those which do not belong to the region, would have to accept such a mandate being given to these two countries. We reckon that all the Arab countries are mature and that they would not be contented with any tutelage. Besides, in my closing address yesterday you may notice one thing: I was gratified with the way the work was done in an atmosphere of serenity, devoid of any attempt to seek hegemony or dominate the conference. It passed off in an atmosphere of considerable dignity, calm, and democracy, and this was one of the reasons why this conference was a success. Unfortunately, no one from the non-Arab press has asked me questions about the paragraph concerning terrorism. Right, go ahead if you want to mention it? But you should have asked earlier on. This is the main thing.

[Question] My question is whether one can engage in a witch-hunt against terrorists at a time when the Arab countries, practically a large part of the Arab countries in the Gulf must face up to this problem. Thank you.

[Hassan] First, there has never been a desire to consider the Palestinians as people deprived of a territory and wanting, like any one else, to have an identity card and a passport that do not belong to another foreign country. And it has always been said: Well, they are wandering people and they are terrorists. For once — and I wonder, it could have been done some 10 years ago already — for once at last we are shouting to the entire world that this PLO is not terrorist, and that in the future, no one after an outrage, God forbid, no one will be able to claim to be from the PLO blaming them for the outrage. Besides, the PLO — and it must not be forgotten — is the representative of a people called the Palestinian people, and if we refer to UN or UNESCO statistics it is the most literate people in the world. There is an elite: out of 100 persons, out of 200 persons, the Palestinian elite, in all disciplines, whether scientific, literary, juridical, or historical; the Palestinian elite is one of the most representative and the most rich in human civilization.

I think that one must be suffering from schizophrenia to use a pen with the left hand and a submachinegun with the right hand. Naturally, as in any group there are madmen and extremists, but I personally reckon that, particularly in the period of the last 3-4 months, the Arab countries and the PLO among them condemn terrorism; now even the superpowers are afraid of terrorism. No one is protected from terrorism any more, neither the United States nor the Soviet Union. No one. I think that the Arab world at the present time, with its 120 million population, by joining in this condemnation of terrorism — and not only the condemnation, but the determination to fight it by every means — I think is making an important, capital contribution to the balance of human relations.

I am stopping here. Thank you all very much for your attention [words indistinct] [Applause] [End recording]

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab, Delegation Return From Morocco

JN101449 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1428 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 10 Aug (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab and his delegation, which includes Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah and Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub, returned to the country at dawn today after participating in the Arab summit conference in Casablanca. In a statement to the press before leaving Morocco last night, Siwar al-Dhahab expressed his pleasure at Sudan's participation in the emergency summit, pointing out that the summit came at a time when there was a pressing need for Arab unity. He added that the summit's success was due to Moroccan King Hassan II's efforts. He also said that he and the other participating leaders believe that the summit was successful because it achieved its goals.

Siwar al-Dhahab Press Conference

JN101536 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1456 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Aug (SUNA) — In a statement at the beginning of his press conference here this afternoon, General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, stressed that the convening of the emergency Arab summit held in Casablanca 7-9 August at the invitation of King Hassan II came as a result of the Arab countries' efforts after failing to convene the 13th ordinary summit conference in Riyadh in fraternal Saudi Arabia in November 1983. He also said that the kings, presidents, and amirs of 17 Arab League member states attended the conference and that Libya, Syria, Algeria, the PDRY and Lebanon did not attend.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said that Sudan responded to King Hassan II's call out of its concern about its pan-Arab responsibility and about serving the Arab cause and supporting Arab solidarity. He expressed regret over the special circumstances that prevented some Arab states from attending.

Siwar al-Dhahab thanked King Hassan and the fraternal Moroccan people for the hospitality accorded the Sudanese delegation and for the efforts they exerted and are exerting to serve the Arab cause.

Further Report

JN111009 Khartoum SUNA in English 0930 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum Zul Ga'ida 25/Aug 11 (SUNA) TMC Chairman Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab spoke to the press here yesterday on his impressions about the recent Morocco Arab summit and its achievements.

He said Sudan had accepted the invitation to the summit in line with its commitment to Arab causes and deplored the reasons that caused the absence of some Arab states from the conference. Absentees are Libya, Syria, Algeria, Lebanon and the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen, he said.

He said the conferees were very much concerned with removing Arab differences, "A matter that Sudan had taken the initiative to accomplish since the advent of the April 1985 uprising."

The Arab leaders had stressed the need to remove differences among Arab states as the sole way for correctly addressing the Arab causes, he said.

The conference has voiced its full commitment to the provisions of the Arab solidarity charter signed in 1985 that calls for the recognition of and respect for the sovereignty of each member state and for halting mass media campaigns staged by Arab states against each other, he said.

He said the conference had set up two committees to resolve Arab differences.

Siwar al-Dhahab said the summit had denounced Iran's intransigence and its violation of international charters and had reaffirmed commitment to the Arab Fes summit resolutions concerning the Iran-Iraq conflict.

He said the conference had reiterated the call upon the African Horn countries to respect the independence and sovereignty of each other and had appreciated the endeavoours being made to solve the problems of the area by diplomacy.

As regards the Palestinian cause the summit had maintained its stance considering the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the people of Palestine and stressed the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, he said.

He said the summit had called upon the Lebanese Government and the PLO to coordinate on Palestinian questions, particularly with regard to the protection of Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

The summit had called for convening an international peace conference for the Middle East to be attended by the U.S., the USSR and other permanent members of the U.N. Security Council along with the PLO and other concerned parties to the dispute, he said.

He said the summit had reviewed the developments in South Africa, denounced the terrorist campaign staged by the racist regime of Pretoria against the African population there and reiterated Arab support to the struggle of the African peoples of South Africa and Namibia for independence.

Premier Daf'allah who took part in the press conference made a number of remarks on some issues and replied to newsmen's questions.

He said the Sudan had not received any formal notification from Egypt on any decision Egypt had taken regarding interaction between the two countries.

"We have always said that we are with integration in principle, but we have agreed with Egypt that the existing institutions are characterized by extravagance and imposed from the top," he said.

Daf'allah Views Integration With Egypt

JN101829 Khartoum SUNA in English 1748 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Aug. 10 (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah said his government had not received any official news from the Egyptian Government on the liquidation by Egypt of the integration institutions or any decision taken in this respect. Al-Jazuli, who was speaking to a press conference held here today, said we affirmed in the beginning of our interim period that we accepted the essence and principle of integration and we agreed with the Egyptian Government on the reconsidering of some integration structures, for the sake of rationalizing integration to become more realistic and effective for the welfare of the two peoples, and this is still our attitude towards integration.

Comments on Numayri Extradition

JN101820 Khartoum SUNA in English 1757 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Aug. 10, (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr. al-Jazuli Daf'allah explained that the Sudanese Government handed its demand to the Egyptian Government for the extradition of the ousted President Numayri. The Sudanese Government, said Dr. al-Jazuli, does not regard Numayri as a political refugee and for that reason he does not deserve to be protected by any act in the Egyptian Constitution.

Dr. al-Jazuli said that he has not yet received the Egyptian reply for this demand. This came in the reply to a question concerning the extradition of the ousted president in the press conference Daf'allah held here today.

Egyptian Ambassador on Integration, Numayri

JN101739 Khartoum SUNA in English 1712 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Aug. 09 [as received] (SUNA) — The Egyptian ambassador to Khartoum has announced no official notification from his country had reached him over the decision dealing with the liquidation of integration secretariat between Egypt and the Sudan. Quoted by the *AL-SAHAFAH* daily in its today's issue, the Ambassador Husayn Musharrafah said if such a liquidation actually occurred it would be cofined to a review of the whole issue and find solutions to some of its problems. The ambassador further affirmed to the paper that the wheel of action within the framework of relations between the two countries will continue to move on without stoppage. Asked on the officially submitted request by the Sudan Government for the extradition of the deposed tyrant Numayri now residing in Egypt, the Egyptian diplomat said Egypt as it values and understands the feelings of the Sudanese people would value the traditions and principles of Egypt in regard to a political refugee. Egypt does not allow any refugee it hosts to constitute a security risk to other governments and always makes it a condition for such a refugee never to engage in political activity, he concluded.

Defense Minister on Cease-Fire with SPLA

JN101046 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Aug. 10 (SUNA) — The Armed Forces has not taken advantange of cease-fire in the south to stage military operations against the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) there, Defence Minister Lt. Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah affirmed in an interview with the *AL-SAHAFAH* daily paper; published here today. Instruction to all Army units never to resort to arms except in self-defence is still effective, he said. The minister further expresed hope for a postive response of [words indistinct] peaceful solution by accepting the democratic dailogue. owever, he declined to name what alternative the Armed Forces would opt for in the event the SPLA intransigence for a peaceful solution continues [word indistinct] but explained there's still hope for a positive response so long as national interest remains the common ground for both parties.

Official Comments on Returnees' Transportation

JN101803 Khartoum SUNA in English 1738 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Aug. 10, (SUNA) — 95 percent of the 800 returnees were transported from the camps of the Sudanese Popular Resistance Front to their regions in the past few days. This was announced by chairman of the committee for receiving the returnees Brigadier 'Uthman Hamad Shara indicating that the rest of the returnees coming from Ethiopia will be transported in this week. Shara said that some groups in Ethiopia including Ya'qub Isma'il group and Sudan's revolutionary committee's members had contacted the committee to return to the country. The returnees' arms are not yet received but this matter will be discussed between Sudanese and Ethiopian governments, Shara added.

ETHIOPIA

WPE Secretary Returns From Visit to GDR

EA110234 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amahric
1700 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Comrade Shimelis Mazengia, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, arrived in Addis Ababa today after concluding a working visit to the GDR at the head of a high-ranking party and government delegation.

In his statement at Bole International Airport, Comrade Shimelis said that during its visit to the GDR, the delegation was able to gain experiences related to the objective reality of our country from the present development stage reached by the GDR. This was achieved through discussions on ideology, communication, culture, and sports with leaders of the country's Socialist Unity Party.

KENYA

Ugandan Refugees Told To Report to Missions

EA102353 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Excerpts] All persons who entered Kenya from Uganda as a result of the recent events in that country and were permitted to remain in the country for a limited period or were granted transit facilities and are still in the country should report immediately to their respective missions in Nairobi in order to draw up their future plans.

According to a statement issued by the chief secretary, Mr Simon Nyachae, those who have no embassies in Nairobi should report to the Department of Immigration Headquarters at Nyayo House, Nairobi, with their passports or other travel documents to sort out their future plans.

In another development, the leader of the small Uganda Conservative Party, Mr Mayanja Nkangi, has called on Prime Minister Paulo Muwanga and the Military Council to suspend all ministerial appointments until agreement has been reached with all the concerned parties in the country.

SOMALIA

President Barre Returns From Arab Summit

EA102130 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1850 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The SDR president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, returned this afternoon to Mogadishu at the end of the Arab League summit in Casablanca.

UGANDA

Over 1,000 Political Detainees Released

Ssemogerere Announcement

EA101124 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Announcement by Paul Ssemogerere, internal affairs minister, of the release of political detainees, at a Kampala City Square ceremony — live]

[Text] Your Excellency, the chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa; the chief of Defense Forces, Lieutenant General Bazilio Olara Okello; members of the Military Council, the prime minister, and the cabinet; members of the security forces; members of the diplomatic corps; our religious leaders; ladies and gentlemen: I am here in my capacity as minister of internal affairs of a 2-week government [loud applause] to perform the pleasant duty to introduce the head of state and chairman of the Military Council, Gen Tito Okello Lutwa, to release from prison over 1,000 political detainees left behind by the Obote regime. [Loud applause]

The actual number of those to be released is 1,203.

The decision by the Military Council to set free so many detainees, so soon after the military takeover, the absence of political reprisals in the form of summary executions, and the restraints exercised against imprisonment of political opponents and even political enemies of the government are, I hope, only the first signs of a wind of change in the relations between the government and the people in this country in the field of human rights. [Applause]

To the best of my knowledge, the only people detained by the Military Council are some members of the dissolved National Security Agency [NASA], an agency which distinguished itself in committing serious atrocities against innocent people, and the members who carried, the members of which carried dangerous weapons. In all, those who have been arrested from NASA are just over 100 and they are not being tortured.

I believe it is not the intention of the government to keep these NASA agents in custody 1 day longer than is strictly necessary for the security of the country and of the people. The minister of internal affairs will publish information about the number of people detained for political reasons by the overthrown Obote government; I can confidently predict that the number will be tens of thousands.

Before I call on the head of state to release the detainees I call upon each and everyone of the detainees to leave with the expectations blessing them by the government [as heard], namely that they will be good Ugandan citizens.

All detainees released are required to report to their nearest police station on their arrival home.

Your Excellency, General Tito Okello Lutwa, may it please you to release the detainees. [Applause]

Okello Speech

EA101444 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1003 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Speech by Head of State and Chairman of the Military Council Tito Okello Lutwa in Swahili at a ceremony to release political detainees at Kampala's City Square — live; words in quotation marks in English]

[Text] Fellow citizens, honorable ministers, ladies and gentlemen: This is the first time I have addressed the public as the president of this country. Colleagues, as chairman of the revolutionary council, I would like to say a few words to you. I would like to avail myself of this ceremony to announce to you the important steps that have been taken by the Military Council.

The Military Council decided to free our brothers who have been in detention so that they can go home and live with their families and be good citizens of Uganda. [Applause] The Military Council has decided to do this. The Military Council has decided to ignore the past activities that led our brothers to detention. This is an important decision by the Military Council. These people suffered a great deal in the past. They were oppressed, they were imprisoned, they were detained perhaps for no reason and without trial for a long time. The Military Council has decided they should not continue being detained.

I would like to take this opportunity to explain to you that it is the intention of the Military Council to see to it that human rights are safeguarded. Fellow nationalists, [words indistinct] since the days of Idi Amin's rule there has been a great deal of suffering in Uganda. The rule of Idi Amin inflicted a great deal of suffering on Uganda. Now Uganda calls on you, the nationalists, to come out and be good citizens of Uganda. You should defend the peace and security of the people.

Therefore, citizens, the action taken by the Uganda National Liberation Army on Saturday 27th this year was meant to (?put an end) to the dangerous developments and to restore peace to the people of Uganda.

Fellow Ugandan citizens, I wish to inform you that under my leadership and under the military leadership, the Military Council (?aims at) bringing peace and discipline and at looking after the country's economy. To work for the country's economy is a major issue.

Those fighters who are all over the country, it is time for them to come and live with their colleagues. Fighters who are in the forest should return and live with their colleagues without harassing the people. Those who are in the bush and firing guns, they are not shooting at anything. [As heard] They shoot at soldiers, they kill women in the villages, they kill children, they steal people's property, and they set fire to your houses. If they are truly Ugandans nationalists, you as Ugandans should tell your brothers who are in the bush to return home and live with their colleagues.

That is the intention of the Military Council. This is the aim of the Military Council and this is vital to the nationalists. The international human rights organization has been complaining constantly. You cannot apply human rights to water or the air, but to human beings. Therefore, as the world is fighting for you — the people of Uganda — tell your children to return home. [Sentence indistinct]

The first talks will be held in Tanzania next week. The talks to be held in Tanzania next week will be on matters with your colleagues who do not want to join hands with the government. We shall go there. The delegation which will go to Tanzania will talk over important issues such as friendship with brothers without any discrimination. Those who like to live in the bush should come back home.

We (?should create new) unity. There is a great need to stop fighting and put an end to disputes. There is great need to lay down arms and desist from disputes between this fellow and that fellow.

The Military Council calls on politicians to unite so that Ugandans may work together, as it is time to run Uganda for the (?benefit) of the future. This is the basic reason the Military Council wants politicians to be united.

Nationalists, there is no taking of revenge against anyone, and no one should be made to suffer for any mistakes. Citizens of Uganda will live in Uganda. I am sorry that some do not understand Kiswahili but "be careful for my speech." The Military Council wants to see no one taking revenge. No one should be ill-treated. The Military Council does not wish to mistreat anyone in Uganda. Those born in Uganda are Ugandans and your major task is to guard and protect your country in your villages and in your cities [applause], and to return home those who are outside the country and those who have fled. It is clear that the Military Council has agreed that all Ugandan citizens who are outside Uganda without any reason are welcome. [Applause] They are welcome back in their country. This means that there are some people who left here without reason and not knowing what was happening. Some went deliberately, some had reasons. The Military Council invites you to return home to Uganda. [Applause]

The law of the country is running the country; the law of the country is running the country. If we want to live comfortably, if we want to live like citizens, every citizen must appreciate the law and respect it.

Then your life will be all right day and night. "And you must obey the law and order of your country. The Military Council cannot (?work) out of the law in this country as Uganda citizens. And you (?should) support the law and order of your country."

The Military Council is (?determined to work) for the economy of the country, and this is a major task. For man, the economy is themost important (?thing). This is the people's life. Nationalists, the shops should (?be made) to grow, agriculture and other sectors should continue in a good way, and the Military Council is working on this carefully. The Military Council has formed a cabinet and cabinet ministers will meet in due course. Therefore, the cabinet ministers will work for the economy and (?social welfare) as soon as is possible.

My fellow Ugandans, the Military Council's major priority is to restore unity and peace (?within a year). If you do well, if you live harmoniously and (?in peace), everything will be (?in order). I appeal to you all, I need your collective support and resolute determination so that I may work on what I mentioned and let us work together for the progress of our country. Progress is the new path towards peace and peace is an extremely challenging issue in Uganda.

Nationalists, I wish to express deep thanks to you for listening attentively. I call on all people not to employ a soldier either at night or during the day to harass anyone or force anyone out of his house merely because a soldier is armed with a gun and you have money in your hand. When you deceive the soldier into committing (?crimes), you are the enemy [applause], you are the enemy.

My task and that of the Council, MP's [as heard], and cabinet ministers is to build for the army their centers or barracks. It is not the work of the army to go and look for and carry guns and harass a citizen in his house, so that he may leave and you take over his belongings. [Loud applause] The soldier is not the enemy: You are the enemy because [words indistinct].

Businessmen, if your business is small, use your skills to get business and be content with small amount of money. Do not work against your colleague whose economy or business is doing well, and steal the goods so that it may belong to you. That is against the government, it is contrary to government.

I wish to (?end), nationalists, by saying "Baganda region is not the field for the war for anybody. [Applause] Anybody, any Uganda citizen want to make it a legal war, ask him to go for [words indistinct]." Let such a person go and fight in his village. [Applause] He should not use (Kiboga) as his hide-out, he should not use Mutukula as his hide-out to fight and always cause problems to Uganda. That is the reason and you have the reply. For you, Baganda: "Don't allow anybody to come and take the gun; put in your residence during the night [words indistinct] then you want liberation." What type of liberation is this?

In the past Obote provoked the army people to fight. He told his puppets to go and fight. All of you nationalists, don't you know about the fox and the dog? What do the Baganda call the fox? I'm told it is called (Nsumbe) [laughter], the fox cannot fight the dog. No, the fox will never capture a dog and vice versa. [Laughter] The National Liberation Army soldiers realized that. Why should we be referred to as the National Liberation Army while Obote wants us to fight each other? They marched for 300 miles without killing anyone on the way, without attacking a single civilian. They only came to look for Obote. [Laughter] Their aim is walking 300 miles was not to come and assault anyone else in Kampala; they came for Obote who incited them to be at loggerheads so that they might fight against the dogs. [Laughter]

Today Obote is gone, but remember Obote's puppets are here among you. Obote's puppets are here with you. Some worshipped Obote more than they did in their religions. Some worshipped Obote as God. [Laughter] If Obote was really God, would he have killed people? If Obote was a leader, Obote and Opon [Smith Acak], (Ogole) who is hiding here with you, would he have given orders to attack his government house [as heard]? Does Obote know what development is? [Laughter] Today you build a house and tomorrow you demolish it; today you build a house and tomorrow you demolish it.

Nationalists, I wish to end by saying briefly: I am happy that you have listened to me. Since 1971 to date the population of Uganda has been on the decline, it has steeply declined. Usually during British administration in Uganda, the population was approximately more than 14 million, 14 million. If there was development as it used to be, today we would have had an Ugandan population of about 17 million, 18 million.

But you spilled much blood by being deceived. You deceive us. [As heard] I shall continue to address you as patriots. I shall hold discussions with you. "But you must understand yourselves. You must understand. If the somebody gets you the poison, and you see, don't eat. [Laughter] I ask you, the citizen, build up of your country and be believing for your country, for God, for my country." [Applause]

Detainee Interviewed

EA110012 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1045 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Interview with former Transport Minister Professor Yoweri Kyesimira on 10 August at Kampala City Square — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Ladies and gentlemen, I have the pleasure to be talking to the political detainee who has been released, yes, Prof Kyesimira. Prof Kyesimira has suffered a lot [under] this regime, he has spent most of his parliamentary time in prison; he won the cases, he has been detained. [Sentence as heard]

Prof Kyesimira, what do you say about the Obote regime and your life as a politician?

[Kyesimira] Well, I, as you know, I was detained most of the time, during the Obote regime and in spite of the fact that I have not committed any offense at all and that the high court of Uganda had declared that I had no case to answer at all, still I could not be released by the Obote regime. So I am happy that that regime has been toppled.

[Announcer] It has been observed that you are the only Busoga Democratic Party [DP] member remaining, was that the cause why you were detained?

[Kyesimira] Not really because, when the other MP's from Busoga decided to join the UPC [Ugandan People's Congress] I was outside. And I spent outside for more than a year after I had been the only MP in Busoga in the DP. Actually, I happen to be the only DP MP east of the Nile.

[Announcer] And what was the condition in prison, Professor?

[Kyesimira] Well, the condition was not very bad, considering the general conditions in Uganda. The prison authorities tried as much as possible to make us comfortable, especially in the field of food. But I am also very grateful to the international committee [word indistinct] because they were able to offer us assistance in jail.

[Announcer] What do you think is your future? It is has been speculated and this is a radio cassette so don't take me serious [as heard], that you might be offered a big job in the government, would you like to take it up with [words indistinct]?

[Kyesimira] Well my future now consists of return to Busoga, specially Iganga, to join my friends and family and then after that I would like to attend to my health. As you know 2 and 1/2 years [as heard], I think I need some check up and I think after that I will be trying to look for a job.

[Announcer] What is your [words indistinct]?

[Kyesimira] Well I don't know the kind of job you have in mind but I will have to know the offer and the terms attached to the offer.

[Announcer] Thank you very much, Professor. That was Prof Kyesimira.

Prime Minister Muwanga Holds Press Conference

EA110420 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1812 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Report on a press conference held by Executive Prime Minister Paulo Muwanga on 9 August at his residence in Kololo — recorded]

[Text][Muwanga] Honorable members of the press, let me say at the very beginning that when I received a letter from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting asking me to meet you, I have been all along trying to find an appropriate time when we could get together and share views on current affairs of Uganda — political, social and economic. I have very little doubt that you have a fair idea about my background. I entered politics as an (?educator) over 40 years ago.

I need not [word indistinct] about what took place during those years. I would rather start with the period which we regard a postwar period between 1979. I was one of the earliest arrivals in Uganda in 1979. I arrived on the soil of Uganda in the month of January 1979 before the fall of Idi Amin because I was with the troops. Then I have been a member of all successive postwar governments, and I have had the humble duty serving in the departments of the government which deal with security.

I was minister for internal affairs. Briefly, I was also minister of labor [words indistinct]. I was appointed a minister of defense, a portfolio which I combined with myst post as vice president. We had elections. [Word indistinct] the outcome of the elections continued to be a contested matter. There are beliefs in certain quarters that elections were rigged. I believe I have managed to resolve that matter with the honorable leader of the oppoosition.

There are certain matters which are amplified [words indistinct], as they are bound to be. I, as the executive leader of the government [words indistinct]. When I called for elections, I allowed parties to be formed and I asked the parties to operate without any favor to any of those four political parties. They had equal time on the mass media and they received vehicles for transport in equal numbers. Not many of my colleagues at that material time were disposed to mount party politics. There was the idea of having what they called the umbrella which literally meant one party only. There were those who believed that it is always better to govern when you are sure that the power you hold comes out of the barrel of the gun.

I had one of my closest friends arguing and arguing very effectively that we would pay a very heavy price if we elected to go to the country and seek a mandate [words indistinct]. This would be the only honor to those fighters who were no more with us. The departed souls laid down their lives not because there were soldiers of fortune. They were people committed to liberate Uganda so that the country could return to a democratic type of government.

I joined the fighting not because I was poor. Newspapers (?have) chosen to refer to me as a man who had been running a fish and chips shop. That is true, I was one of the few Ugandans who lived in England and had never lived on the dole. I had people employed by me and paid handsomely, and paid better salaries than most people. And I was paying British taxes. Through hard work, I managed to educate my children in public schools and I was paying school fees. I didn't have any debts left behind. Perhaps that was one of the most visible types of business in England. The other side which was not known to many people was that I was also doing my business with Italian friends, which helped me to win international tenders for my [word indistinct].

I am just giving you the background for you to appreciate that when I left England to go to Tanzania and join the fighting forces, I had everything at my disposal to give me my heart's satisfaction. My children were doing very well in universities and quite a number of them have more than two degreees. I have a house in Bromley and I believe Bromley is one of the best areas of England. I still have property in England. I joined the war knowing fully well the consequences of joining the fighting.

It is true, warring sides don't push words out of the barrel of the gun, they push out bullets and nobody is assured living for the following day. I was in [words indistinct] when you tried to vote during the election. I was in a better condition to talk to friends [words indistinct]. I called [words indistinct] than to accept sacrificing a part of our sovereignty by inviting observers from the Commonwealth countries. The report of the Commonwealth country members who were here is a public document. It states something to the effect that under the circumstances, the elections were free and fair. Before you leave, I will give you a copy of the Electoral Commission report.

You may be aware that elections in Uganda are conducted and supervised by Electoral Commission. The prerogative of appointing the Electoral Commission was in my hands. I did not use that prerogative. I asked each of the four political parties to nominate persons to the commission. The Democratic Party [DP] nominated their representative and in course of preparations they asked me to add a new member who is a prominent member of our society, he is a member of the British bar and he had been one time an attorney general of Uganda. I did add one additional name of the chairman of the DP even without consulting the other parties. The report of the Electoral Commission is out, it was published 3 years ago and it was unanimous.

These prominent Ugandans who served on the commission, if they had any reason to doubt the conduct of the electoral process I am sure one of two would have filed a minority report basing it on a fair judgment, if not even basing it on a political affiliation. They did not. That gives you satisfaction that at least we few members who are the cream of our society were convinced that the work was done properly. Where there were certain irregularities, [they] are due to one or two factors [words indistinct] court or law. We had the best results because the electoral rule provides that any candidate who feels that he was not satisfied with the announcement by returning officer, he can file court of action and once the judge of the high court takes a decision in that matter, his decision is final.

The party to which I belong filed a few cases and we lost several of them. And that was the position. And now, members of the press, let me go to another point. I happen to be a person from this area, Buganda. As I said earlier, permit me to repeat myself. I have been in Uganda for [words indistinct] 40 years. I know Uganda as I know my 5 fingertips. In all the previous elections, Kampala seats were won by the party to which I belong. The majority of seats in the east and Busoga used to come to be won by the party to which I belong. So, westerners — I am talking about Kigezi and possibly Toro — you would be surprised that even in the area of my birth all the seats were won by the DP without any opposition. All the adjacent areas where ethnically people spoke the same language, all these seats were won, in the majority of cases by the DP. Most of the seats contested by Uganda Patriotic Movement [UPM], which is Museveni's party, were mainly won by the DP, not by the UPC [Uganda People's Congress].

It therefore goes without saying that for me as a Ugandan to leave the area of my birth, go out to outlying areas in the north and try to influence the elections would have been embarking on a project where ethnically I would have been at a disadvantage. Languagewise,of course, I speak most languages, but if one does not choose to (?achieve) in his area obviously he cannot do so at areas which are distant. From 1980, December, again I go to the question of cheating, cheating, cheating. There is the quotation of a statement I made, the famous statement which stopped the Headquarters of the DP making an announcement of the results of the election. I did not [words indistinct] the police on the information that people were beginning to celebrate victories which were not victories at all. The law provides that elections should be conducted on one single day. In consultation with leader of the opposition, we voted on the 10th and 11th of December. As bad luck would have it — and this is one of the problems of underdevelopment — one man, who was a drunkard, was assigned to the DP to monitor the result of election at the DP headquarters.

All of you who are here know that [words indistinct] you are not drinking whisky from a bottle. [Sentence indistinct]. So these police were asking me to kindly take the necessary action. And I made the announcement which has become historical that nobody had the right to make announcements of results of elections except the Electoral Commission. I did not say more, I did not say less,and I said anybody contravening that order would be liable to a fine of 500,000 shillings — 5,000 [as heard] shillings were a lot of money — imprisonment or both.

I conclude that chapter simply to try and reflect to your minds about what had taken place since 1979 up to 1980 elections. Then the party to which I belong started operating government from December 1980. In 1981 in January, I believe it was on the 22d, we had the saddest experience; Kampala prison's department was attacked. They tried to organize an attack on the government [words indistinct] very (?nasty) when the party to which I belong was in government. It was fierce and it was a shocking surprise. Such attacks have continued up to recent weeks.

[Words indistinct] during the initial period were the [word indistinct] and [words indistinct] of the army. [Words indistinct] leaders [words indistinct] they are not qualified. There was terrible brutality in areas where the insurgents were operating. And that (?limited) [words indistinct] the interest of the government. Eventually through hard experiences, we have come to learn that to fight against guerrillas, the army must behave and must show that it behaves exemplary to win the support of the local population for the purpose of getting information. But damage has already been done. I would like to let you know that at the time of election, we had over 40,000 Tanzanian troops.

A decision had been taken to relieve Tanzania of this particular embarrassment because Tanzanian soldiers could no longer stay in Uganda after Amin's troops had fled. I was given 4 months to take over positions which had been held by Tanzanian troops and those who were to take over were persons who had just been trained as soldiers. It was a difficult job of work, but I believe I did it effectively. At one time West Nile was not in the hands of the government. We managed to have West Nile in the hands of government. That was after the Tanzanian troops had left at the end of April. We had problems on the east — the worst problems I have ever tried to solve.

All that I might tell you, honorable members of the press, is during my time as minister of defense I felt that we have to invest heavily in training and retraining of military men for any future government that will be able to take over and have an army of their heart's desire. Many countries came to our aid. The Sudan did, Nigeria did, Tanzania did, Kenya did, her majesty's government was extremely kind to take many of our people. India also did. We sent people as far as the Americas. And we had a team of instructors composed of members of the Armed Forces from as far as Australia and Sierra Leone. They helped us to produce officers and men who have been gradually taking over positions of responsibility. We had people trained in Germany and many other countries I cannot tell offhand. Training and retraining of soldiers will continue.

We have had a setback of recent weeks. I talk about it with a very heavy heart. It could have been avoided. I repeat it could have been avoided. Had we taken heed of circumstances surrounding the situation. We have to bear in mind that we had a country as in Uganda we are simply trying to build a Ugandan nation. Perhaps the leadership overlooked that factor. Before the upheaval, I had the opportunity to meet a journalist from Italy. He posed a question to me as if he knew what was likely to happen. [Words indistinct] at issue is the army which are causing divisions and how do you intend to go about them. I replied, I believe, something to the effect that he should appreciate the problems of underdevelopment.

There are times when one person tends to create a storm in a tea cup. The divisions were very simple and were a by-product, I believe, of the tragic death of Major General David Oyite Ojok, God rest his soul in peace. The person who had been appointed chief of staff might have been a good field commander but he was a poor administrator. His performance raised many [more] questions than those he could ably answer. And that brought a rift between him and the chief of defense forces. He tried to play on tribal sentiments. He (?referred) to the [words indistinct] work.

I believe all of us who were engaged in building up the army began to feel unhappy, disillusioned and there was a sense of disappointment throughout the Ministry of Defense. It is not the time yet to apportion blame. Historians will be able to record the events of the past few weeks and will be able to place each and every event in its (?stark light).

The night before the chief of staff led an attack on Mbuya guard company, a meeting was held by the chief of defense forces attended by the minister of internal affairs and the minister of state in my office as vice president and minister of defense. This meeting had been called with my full knowledge and support to find out precisely what was happening. The chief of staff was supposed to attend. The officers I mentioned, namely the chief of defense forces, General Tito Okello; the minister of internal affairs, Dr Luwuliza-Kirunda; the minister of state, Mr Peter Otai, had gathered in one of the rooms in Nile Mansion at about 16 hours — 1600 hours — 4 o'clock. The only missing person was the chief of staff. They waited until 1130 in the evening. The chief of staff, [who] had indicated that he would attend, did not show up. Eventually they asked me to take a decision and I told them to disperse.

Facts available to me now clearly show that while these people were waiting for the chief of staff, he was visiting the neighboring barracks addressing soldiers and telling them that they should be ready to go and fight the antigovernment forces and therefore his close supporters. He went to Lubiri barracks, addressed the soldiers and asked them to be ready. He went to (Saniki Josiah) and did the same. He also went to Makindiye and conducted the same talks to his soldiers. It just happened that the minister of state in the person of Mr Otai, who had not been to these barracks, was not with him in those premises. Further information regarding the matter and which is corroborated by all the evidence is that at midnight the chief of staff went to Lubiri, collected a few (?activist) soldiers totaling about 60. He went to the other barracks where he collected, I believe his tribesmen and then rushed to Mbuya, to attack one establishment of the Uganda Army.

The people in Mbuya are what we call the guard company. Guard company is assigned the duty of guarding the general headquarters of the army. The reason why he chose to go to that place he had been angered by one or two officers who had moved the APC's and taken them there. He led the attack which was most unusual. The soldiers he took to Mbuya, when they got there they refused to obey his orders. He had directed that as soon as he fired three shots they should storm the barracks. They totally refused to do so because they believed there were no enemy in the barracks. He was eventually arrested by people on guard duty, stripped to his pants and eventually they asked him to leave. They did not want to take out his life — they could have done it. I think some of the accessories he had were delivered to me the following day. I have his cap, I have his gun, I have his shirt. I decided to hold a meeting with him, the chief of staff, the minister of state, to review the whole situation. At that time, the president was upcountry addressing public rallies. The meeting concluded its deliberations in a spirit of understanding and mutual respect.

I took a decision to have the vehicles returned to where the chief of staff had collected them. I also hinted to him if that he had gone to Mbuya to foil an attempted coup, really it would be appropriate for him to report as a military problem immediately to the police. At that moment (?Lawyer Peter) made a suggestion, which was acceptable to me. He asked that I should try to convince the president to invite three officers from the Kenya Army, three officers from the Tanzanian Army — all these three who [words indistinct] should be lawyers who are versed in military law — to (?join the ranks) of the Uganda Army to search out some of these irregularities being committed by the chief of staff. [Word indistinct] (?Apac Opon) duties, [word indistinct] duties instead of attending to his own work.

The president rang me from upcountry to ask me whether there was a need for him to return. My reply was that he could continue his tour [words indistinct] (?was) over and truly (?until your tour) is over. He continued with his trip until it was over.

The situation following the Mbuya attack and the meeting was getting back to normal. Immediately on the president's return, I believe the chief of staff gained courage. [Word indistinct] (?first) surprise was that he had attacked the house of an officer (?with a motorcycle) with antitank grenades. Then he moved very far from the house, (?to) a third house and then I had to go and ask the president: What was instrumental to his madness? Even officers of (?Chari) Acholi tribe, who had not been involved in this Mbuya affair, were (?searched). One was in Entebbe. (?His name is) Major (?Obonyo), he was a major and he is now a lieutenant colonel. He was a member of the Uganda Air Force, which was in the (?Mbuya) attack (?theatre) [words indistinct]. Fortunately, the inmates of those houses escaped with their lives. It is totally un-Ugandan and totally, perhaps, un-African that one would gather courage to hit a house, knowing full well that weak children, old people, and women (?are there) asleep.

But Smith [Opon Acak] had that courage. Incidentally, I gather that he was named as (?Ian) Smith at Magagama, because of his rebellious manner. He was dismissed from (?Lubiri) in 1966 and that was the time of rebellion in southern Rhodesia, isn't it? So that was why he was nicknamed Smith. It is not his proper name. [Laughter] Fine, now, (?of) my brothers, Mr (?Derbyshire) (?is one) who knows more about it. He was (?reading by) school [as heard].

Now, after this madness, a small issue became a storm. And from a storm it became a hurricane. All Acholi officers felt threatened and many would have started running away to the north, isn't it? Now, this was a reminder of what had happened in Amin's time. He had started with officers and subsequent events proved that even the officers' men (?pledged to return). And now, the storm was gathering. What happened afterwards is public knowledge.

I stayed here seeing everything unfolding. Many friends in the embassies appealed to me to go and take asylum. My reply was that in Africa when you are reaching 70, you are living on a bonus and I (?reached there). My house was attacked twice by fleeing troops. I suffered, (?wept), but I have not been moved. I remained in this house until General Tito and [interrupts himself saying "asante" — Swahili for thank you] the general called on me to put in a political input by talking to my fellow countrymen whether there will be a possibility of forming a broad-based government. I invited the leader of the opposition, who is my namesake. I invited the others and it grew into a very big scheme. I had the desire to go to the place of my birth and spare the area for my family. Unfortunately, that did not work out: I was prevailed upon to take over the responsibility of executive prime minister.

And I humbly accepted that responsibility in the firm belief that this [word indistinct] government would be able to save many lives by what we may be able to do together and perhaps the permanent solution to the Uganda's problems would be found so that together we would put our thoughts in a written form, perhaps to write to get the authors of a permanent constitution which will guarantee peace, security, and progress for our children and our children's children.

If you may wish to ask me a few questions, I shall be delighted to answer them to the best of my ability. I thank you for listening to me. [Applause].

[Announcer John Peter (Onebe)] The members of the foreign press asked the executive prime minister, Mr Paulo Muwanga, about the current talks with the freedom fighters. He replied, saying that:

[Muwanga] Well, my view and preoccupation is to try and see whether the proposed conference for the freedom fighters takes place. That is the work of the Military Council. My other work is to continue talking with my friends in politics to see how it best can be reached — make a good job of work out of this present situation. And (?we shall hold) constitutional talks, don't you think so? I think so. I don't want to be speculative, but I think this is one of the parts of the issue, was the issue, but once we talk about amending the electoral [words indistinct] a new constitution, isn't it?

[Mewza Kisitaka] I am Mzeza Kisitaka from the associated press of the *NATION* group of Nairobi and a few others. Now, at the end of the, I mean when the interim period, you know, expires, do you still plan to phase yourself out of politics as you once threatened so?

[Muwanga] Are you asking that question genuinely?

[Kisitaka] Yes, I am.

[Muwanga] I would have very much loved being out of government, if you don't know that, 20 months as I did. [Sentence as heard] But when once called upon to perform duty, I had to take a decision in the interests of the country. My personal interests cannot override national interests. So let us not speculate what might happen tomorrow or 12 months from now.

[Henry Gombia] Mr Prime Minister, my name is Henry Gombia from the *STAR*. What was the reaction of Dr Obote on the behavior of Opon Acak?

[Muwanga] I believe that Obote is a reserved person. He used to get these complaints and (?he knew it well) [words indistinct]. I talked to him the day before he left the country. It was at 0330 in the morning. I had got messages from the control that troops were advancing on Kampala. He had already (?rushed) away. I was then in Entebbe. He asked me to come and talk to him and see whether we could find a solution. As a friend, I left Entebbe about 0415 only to find that he had already left the country. He was on his way to leave Uganda. I would rather not go on discussing Milton Obote. I have known him for 30 years, over 30 years. (?However), I can say that Smith's behavior was not unknown to him.

[Geoffrey Hope] Thank you, Mr Executive Prime Minister. I am Geoffrey Hope, *EQUATOR* newspaper. How far have your efforts gone in forming a broad-based government?

[Muwanga] Well, I think to take th burden off my back, I appointed Mr Andrew Adimola, jokingly we call him Lord Andrew of Adimola, who is the vice president general of the Democratic Party, to deal with consultations on my and Paul Ssemogerere's behalf. He concluded his consultations. He gave us the results of his work and this work is receiving due attention. Shall I take that as the last question?

[Nicholas Comfort] Prime Minister, I'm Nicholas Comfort of the *DAILY TELEGRAPH* of London. How far can you go in forming a broad-based government before you know the outcome of the talks with the guerrillas, and how much do you feel of a role in government they can be offered?

[Muwanga] Incidentally I had a friend on the *DAILY TELEGRAPH*; he was the diplomatic correspondent, a tallish fellow, he was a personal friend of mine. I will try to remember his name.

[Comfort] John (Caffer)

[Muwanga] That's right. Give him my regards.

[Comfort] I certainly shall. [Laughter]

[Muwanga] Now, we have decided our method of approach to the problem — talking to me. And I can assure you that there is unanimity of views on matters political. I have spoken to Mr Yoweri Museveni. He was a very close personal friend of mine. He told me — and I believe this remains true — that he would choose to discuss matters militarily. Therefore, he is ready to discuss all issues with the Military Council. He would do the bargaining — and I think that has been on the BBC — with the Military Council on behalf of the National Resistance Movement. Members of his political party, which is known and called Uganda Patriotic Movement, are in the talking, that I am holding the political talks. [Sentence as heard] We share the same views and sentiments on how best we should resolve the political issues. I look forward to the day when Yoweri Museveni and others will meet and discuss the problems from the military angle. I'd rather not venture to step where the angels are not prepared to step. Have I answered your question properly? Have I got [words indistinct]. Pardon, [words indistinct] language is a problem. We are responding to you and then the [word indistinct] is re channeled, that's why among us the leaders [laughter] I'd have expressed myself better.

[First unidentified reporter] [words indistinct] BBC for West Africa, just is visiting here. To what extent has it been a problem with dealing with your colleagues? This very close association you had with a regime, a government, which has now been overthrown and is being revived by many people. Now could I ask you that question first — whether that has been a handicap to you. And secondly, some of the actions taken by the previous government, which have now emerged, have been fairly unpleasant. Will action be taken...

[Muwanga, interrupting] Which action?

[Unidentified reporter] Some of the human rights abuses in particular.

[Muwanga] Well, I have given you a fair picture of what took place. It's one thing to direct a person to kill; it's a different matter to have your subordinate kill. One thing I resisted and I continue to resist is to have a soldier acting above the law. I have many soldiers locked up and many soldiers have been sentenced to death by hanging. I have had soldiers dismissed from the army. This has been the problem. I have said (?earlier) from the outset that to get a soldier to fight a bandit, a guerrilla, the way he should has always been problem not only in Uganda but throughout the world. You see how much these soldiers in England misbehave when they go to Northern Ireland? It's not in her majesty's wish that they should. But you know how many cases of soldiers who have been arrested for using excessive force where it is not required.

During Amin's time, a soldier was above the law and I have still got to find out any soldier who was arrested and convicted for crime. I can give you a list of soldiers who are now in detention, a list of a number of soldiers who have been convicted in courts of law. And I have no mercy for any soldier who misbehaves today, tomorrow, or had misbehaved yesterday.

This means when you are living outside Uganda, you talk about violation of human rights in the context of what (?you) know how many people have been killed. But do you believe that in Luwero people were held as hostages? Do you believe that the thoroughfares were being mined and people died through blasts? And the men who were doing this, they were living comfortably in countries where they are living at taxpayers' expense. They are living on public funds in Scandinavia. Fortunately I was an exile in England; I never lived on public funds.

You see, when you talk about human rights, on one hand, and on the other hand, you are helping people to shoot and kill, then it's bad. I have been to Europe; I have been talking to these people. I have told the press that. Recently, when I was in Germany I talked to some of these chaps. Let me give you a photograph; can you give me some of those photographs? They are downstairs or they are in my [word indistinct] I had photographs with them. (?I said certainly) come back.

Many of our people have died and they have lost so many relatives. But you ask any Ugandan here, I never paid back to those who have been responsible for killing my relatives in the same coin. On the contrary, these local journalists will tell you I have always been making an appeal: No revenge. Did I not tell you fellows? Don't exercise your shots against the ones who have committed crime against you. It will not give us peace.

Now, I have been sitting with churchmen recently [words indistinct]. I had two meetings with them to discuss the whole situation the whole range of problems. The last meeting would have taken place on the 7th. When was the 7th?

[Unidentified person] Wednesday

[Muwanga] I had the cardinal here, I had the archbishop here, I had leaders with me here, I had the attorney general here. We had two meetings, very constructive meetings. And we were trying to review the whole situation and then everything I was doing was overtaken by the [words indistinct] that have led to what we have today.

[Second unidentified reporter] You've mentioned the party to which I belong, which is the UPC. You still remember the UPC. Would you regard yourself as a member of the party still?

[Muwanga] Until someone says something to the contrary [words indistinct] in matters of transacting official business, I am doing the work in the same way as I did when I was (?executive) chairman of the military commission. I tried to [word indistinct] myself from day-to-day party affairs. You see these people. This man belongs to the National Resistance Movement, and this one belongs to another movement. I met them in Germany. I talked to them [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Muwanga] Well, when I come to England, and someone is supporting violence here asked to meet me, is it not appropriate that I talk to him? Talks are such a different matter. From talking to you, I can [word indistinct] and share views on matters of national interest.

[Third unidentified reporter] Mr Muwanga, it has been announced that there are some civilian prisoners who are going to be released. Is this going to happen to the quote, many thousands, unquote, in military barracks whose detention Amnesty International reported last month?

[Muwanga] I wish I had the authority to allow you to go the military barracks. We don't want to be an exception to the accepted international standards whereby the barracks are out of bounds. There was a concentration of civilians in Latikamu and that was one of the problems I had with this man (Ogole) who was very close to the president. Eventually I forced him to release those people.

The local press will tell you that I marched to one of these barracks here and personally opened the gate. Is that not so? For me, I have no desire to see anybody locked up in the barracks. I went there and I forced the man to open the gate. Today, as we have General Tito, with whom I have a good understanding, I think the work becomes easy [word indistinct]. [Laughter] Nobody would like to be in the barracks. You have seen a number of vice presidents being locked up. Haven't you read about these developing countries locking up the presidents and the vice presidents? I woule like to hope that we will avoid such a situation. Talk to the people of International Red Cross here. They know my views.

[(Onebe)] That was the press conference with the executive prime minister, Mr Paulo Muwanga. And this is John Peter (Onebe) of "Current Affairs" section now saying good night.

Three New Ministers Appointed, Sworn In

Waligo Named Finance Minister

EA091649 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] The former minister of housing and urban development, Mr Abraham Waligo, has been appointed minister of finance in the military government. He was sworn in before the chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello, at State House.

Speaking before the swearing-in ceremony, Gen Tito Okello cautioned politicians against using politics to confuse the citizens of Uganda. He called on them to desist from holding illegal meetings. He advised them to wait until they get a go-ahead from the Military Council.

Present was the vice chairman of the Military Council and minister of defense, Colonel Toko, Prime Minister Muwanga, members of the Military Council, and cabinet ministers.

Former MP, DP Official Named

EA101826 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1708 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] The former MP for Kumi North constituency, Dr (?Jameson) Olico Okui, and the Democratic Party [DP] secretary general, Mr Robert Kikomo Kitariko, have been sworn in as ministers in the military government by the head of state and chairman of the Military Council, General Tito Okello Lutwa. Dr Olico Okui was sworn in as minister of power, posts, and communications and Mr Robert Kitariko as minister of public service and cabinet affairs. The two new appointments bring the total number of ministers who were sworn in to seven.

Anti-Obote Group Sets Conditions for Roundtable

EA102054 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] The Uganda Federal Democratic Movement, one of the organizations which have been fighting the Obote regime, has put forward proposals on the basis of which it intends to participate in the proposed roundtable conference with the government.

In a memorandum addressed to the chairman of the Military Council, General Tito Okello Lutwa, the commander of the movement, Mr (Joseph Nkwanga) said that in order to achieve the desired objective the conference must address itself sincerely, responsibly, and realistically to his proposals.

Proposal No 1 calls for an integrated disciplined army which observes internationally accepted military ethics and standards in discharging its responsibility.

Two, that all the leadership of fighting forces invited and ready to participate in the roundtable conference must desist and refrain from laying down preconditions. This will create the necessary atmosphere for true discussions which must lead to unanimous resolutions by consensus in the interest of the country.

Three, that only citizens of Uganda must participate in the conference.

Four, that any persons or parties who do not qualify as citizens of Uganda but have effectively participated in fighting in one of the organizations, such persons or parties must be treated humanely with a view to assisting them eventually to return to their respective country or to go to any country or countries of their choice.

Five, after the successful completion of the conference a law should be enacted whereby no persons belonging to any of the fighting forces shall be tried for any action triable in a court of law committed during fighting before the start of the conference.

Six, members of the different fighting forces should be integrated in the security organs of the state mainly Uganda army, Uganda police, and Uganda prison.

Seven, to effect the integration of the members of the fighting forces within the Uganda Armed Forces, efforts shall be made to solicit for outside assistance from countries like India and Zimbabwe, which have gone through similar experiences.

Eight, that reception centers be set up immediately to receive fighting men together with their arms.

And, nine, that the leadership of such people must declare and be prepared to surrender all arms in their possession once the conference is successfully concluded.

Captain (Nkwanga), on behalf of the movement, commended Gen Tito Okello Lutwa, Lieutenant General Bazilio Olara Okello, and Mzee Paulo Muwanga for facilitating the change and recognizing the need to get together and plan for a united, peaceful, and prosperous Uganda free from discrimation from discrimination based on grounds of tribe, religion, political briefs, or family background. He totally rejected any demands by any fighting leadership that might lead to using Uganda as a continued battleground. We are determined with all forces at our disposal, he said, to work hand in hand with the government and any other (?groups) to stop the recurrence of fighting and hostilities in the whole of Uganda.

He stressed that there shall be no compromise on these issues. We are prepared to pay any price to save Uganda from suffering in this respect, he declared, adding that Uganda has borne enough. He further rejected the belief that the power of government shall permanently come out of the barrel of the gun.

Capt (Nkwanga) called upon the Military Council to set up a constitutional committee to propose the necessary amendments to the 1967 Constitution which has so far proved unworkable. Such committee must be composed of persons with the necessary knowledge of drawing up such important documents that shall be the (?total) law of the land. They shall be joined by persons fully prepared to critically examine all relevant factors necessary to draw up a durable constitution.

Capt (Nkwanga) assured Gen Tito Okello Lutwa that in the interests of the motherland, his movement shall adopt a spirit of give and take in all deliberations during this conference.

Tito Okello Calls for Reconciliation, Prayer

EA102248 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The head of state and chairman of the Military Council, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has appealed to all Ugandans to be law abiding and to settle down to build a united nation in the spirit of reconciliation and no revenge. In a press release issued from his office this morning, the general called upon all citizens to attend church service tomorrow to pray for wisdom and guidance during negotiations to achieve peace and unity in out motherland.

Prime Minister's Meeting With Elders Postponed

EA101338 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] It has been announced from the office of the prime minister that the meeting for the Buganda elders, which was scheduled to take place today in Kampala, has been postponed due to other urgent state duties. Another date will be announced later.

CAMEROON

Exiled Bishop's Return to Country Confirmed

AB091640 Paris AFP in French 1156 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Yaounde, 9 Aug (AFP) — Bishop Albert Ndongmo, former bishop of Nkongsamba (southwest Cameroon), who was sentenced to death in 1970 for attempting to plot against the government, then later pardoned and forced into exile, returned to his native country a few days ago, it was confirmed on Friday by the national daily, *CAMEROON TRIBUNE*.

This return, which was announced on Wednesday to AFP by an ecclesiastic source, was authorized by President Paul Biya on the occasion of Pope John Paul II's visit to Cameroon from 10 to 14 August, the *CAMEROON TRIBUNE* wrote, and demonstrates "the desire expressed by the head of state on several occasions to see that Cameroonians resident abroad return to the country without any conditions or deterrence."

Bishop Albert Ndongmo, who is 59 years old, was accused in 1970 of supporting the armed opposition of the Union of Cameroon Peoples (UPC — banned) which was fighting against former President Ahmadou Ahidjo's authority. After being sentenced to death, the prelate was granted a presidential pardon and his death penalty commuted to life imprisonment. Jailed in Camp Tcholire (in the north), Bishop Ndongmo was able to leave Cameroonian soil after intervention from the Vatican. He has since been living for several years in Canada after a short stay in Rome.

Biya Takes Clemency Measures on Pope's Visit

AB101441 Paris AFP in French 1257 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Yaounde, 10 Aug (AFP) — Paul Biya, the Cameroonian head of state "took some important measures of clemency" in favor of detainees on the occasion of the visit to Cameroon of John Paul II, the national radio announced today at mid-day.

The radio did not give any details as to the number of detainees who will benefit from the presidential clemency nor did it specify if they were political prisoners or prisoners under common law. This announcement from President Biya was made a few hours before the arrival of the holy father scheduled to take place at 1630 GMT today.

GABON

Army Officer Accused of Plotting Coup Executed

AB110928 Paris AFP in English 0922 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Libreville, Aug 11 (AFP) — A Gabonese army officer accused of plotting to overthrow President Omar Bongo, Captain Alexandre Mandja Ngokouta, was executed here today, officials said.

Mr Bongo, who refused to reprieve Capt Mandja, commuted the death sentences of two other men convicted of criminal offenses, the source said.

Capt Mandja was among a group of four officers convicted August 1 of involvement in plans to launch a coup when Mr Bongo was at an Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in July 1984.

Two other soldiers, Warrant Officer Michel Nanga and Sergeant-Major Jean-Louis Aba-Mebale, were sentenced to hard labor for life, while a third, Major Emile Bokila, received five years at hard labor for failing to report the coup plans.

The plot failed when Mr Bongo decided not to attend the OAU summit.

BURKINA FASO

ECOWAS Head Declared Persona Non Grata

AB091335 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Here is a news item that we have just received. Captain Thomas Sankara, comrade president of Burkina Faso, has just sent a message to all heads of state of ECOWAS member-countries. In the message, Comrade Thomas Sankara informs his colleagues in the community of the revolutionary government's decision to declare Mr Drissa Keita, ECOWAS secretary general, persona non grata. The person concerned must leave Burkina within 24 hours. The president of the Republic of Mali, General Moussa Traore, will name a replacement to Mr Drissa.

IVORY COAST

President Greets Pope; Detainees To Be Released

AB101112 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
0925 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Welcome address by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny on the arrival of Pope John Paul II in Abidjan — live]

[Text] Very Holy Father, I will use simple words to translate our joy in receiving you and our gratitude for your agreeing to include Abidjan in your busy tour in order to consecrate the cathedral, the foundation stone of which you laid 5 years ago. This very great honor, for which we dared not hope, lights up our hearts and instills in us the keen desire to conform our thoughts and actions to the appeal you have repeatedly made for the dignity of human beings, for the respect for lives, for the defense of human rights, the magnificent gift of God without which these values are flouted and trampled under foot in waves of violence. It is incumbent upon the world leaders to translate into concrete actions your message of peace, love, and justice for the supreme benefit of the whole mankind.

For our modest part, in Ivory Coast, we are trying to foster the germination of and bring to fruition these seeds of peace, love, justice, freedom, and tolerance which you have been sowing relentlessly all over the world. As Ivorians, we would like to make peace our second religion. We do not have political detainees. We have not executed anyone and we will never allow the execution of persons sentenced to death. All sins should find mercy.

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of our country, on 7 December 1985, and in memory of your second visit to Ivory Coast, we will release the majority of our prisoners. [Applause] In Ivory Coast, every dispute that arises between citizens will be settled through dialogue to the exclusion of any recourse to force. Elsewhere in the world, we would like to see dialogue prevail in every situation.

In our country, solidarity is not a phony word. In spite of the difficult economic situation, workers are sacrificing one-hundredth of their wages to assist their brothers affected by unemployment or young graduates from universities who are looking for a job. Thanks to the peace prevailing in our country, our farmers have produced more and in better quality in all agricultural sectors.

Holy Father, in your magnificent message of 1 January 1980, you pointed out that truth is necessary to peace. We believe that truth must also prevail between the government and the governed. We have never concealed our mistakes, our weaknesses, the temptations to be avoided, nor the voluntary sacrifices to be made in the interest of the country. We strongly believe that we will overcome this serious crisis, which affects every nation, in peace, unity, solidarity, and true brotherhood.

Very Holy Father, I would not like to use any more of your precious time, thus encroaching on the time when the Ivorian people will show you their joy. You will then discover the sanctuary which rises up like a collective prayer toward the sky. On behalf of my fellow countrymen and on my own behalf, I wish you, very Holy Father, the warmest, most respectful, and most affectionate welcome and at the same time I reiterate our filial gratitude for the inestimable favor you are bestowing on us. [Applause]

LIBERIA

Plot To Kill Officials, U.S. Citizens Uncovered

AB092058 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] The Government of Liberia has announced that a plot to kill government officials and U.S. citizens residing in the country has been uncovered by the Joint Security Forces. Joe Mulbar of our staff takes up the details:

A LINA [LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY] release issued in the capital today quotes Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Henry S. Dubar as alleging that the plot was to have been carried out on 24 and 25 August this year. Gen Dubar is further quoted as saying those responsible for the plot were paid by Liberians living abroad, especially in the United States, and supported by some individuals residing in the country.

Speaking at a press conference in Monrovia today, the general warned individuals and institutions supporting such actions intended to destabilize the state that the security forces will not hesitate to clamp down on them before they carry out their plans. Gen Dubar said what happened to government at the Old Road will not happen again, a reference he made to the incident at Mrs Edith Becklage's house where Elmer Glee Johnson and William Wooodhouse opened fire at security forces last year. He added that government will not wait to be fired at first, but will fire first.

The minister of defense, Major General Gray D. Allison, who received the report, expressed dismay that while government is trying to do everything to return to civilian rule, there are what he termed as detractors and enemies working to bring about chaos in the country. He then accused the now banned Liberian People's Party, LPP, and the United People's Party, UPP, of trying hard to bring about chaos in the country. He said there are elements of MOJA [Movement for Justice in Africa], the defunct Progressive People's Party, and saboteurs who were trained in Ethiopia under the guise of community development. Gen Allison then cited the 1979 rice riot in Monrovia in which he said more than 125 citizens were killed, adding there will be no more repitition of the past event.

$10,000 Reward Offered for Arrest of Escapee

AB092132 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] The executive committee of the security network in Liberia has put out a $10,000 reward to anyone giving information leading to the arrest of Joe Willie and Moses Teapoo. The minister of national defense, Major General Gray D. Allison, disclosed this at a press conference held in the Defense Ministry today and said the wanted men are dangerous and enemies of the state. He said Joe Willie, who was among 14 students arrested while leaving the Soviet Embassy on 17 July, escaped from detention at the National Security Agency by what he termed the use of sabotage training he learned in Socialist Ethiopia.

It can be recalled that last year the government put out $500 to anyone giving information leading to the arrest of Moses Teapoo, who was linked with the publication of antigovernment leaflets in Sinoe County. Minister Allison warned the families of the wanted men to turn them in or they could be arrested until the accused are found. He said the two were among Liberians sent to Ethiopia to study adult literacy in community but instead did combat and guerrilla training. [Sentence as heard] Minister Allison said the wave of disruptions in schools throughout the country in 1981 was engineered by the returnees from Ethiopia.

Meanwhile, Minister Allison has also warned parents to advise their children, as Liberians will be responsible for what they say, do, or write. On the spreading of misinformation in the community that something will happen only to cause havoc among businessmen and the populace, Gen Allison said two persons had been arrested. Minister Allison said the army should not be taken for granted and warned the owner of a building housing the (forge) on 10th Street to beware. He added: One of these days we will raid that house and even to the ground if the owner of that house does not heed advice. He said the army took precaution during the last November incident at the residence of Mrs Edith Becklage for the safety of its inhabitants.

Report on Students Arrested at Soviet Embassy

AB091835 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] The special board of inquiry appointed recently by the head of state to investigate the matter relating to the arrest of 14 students has released a preliminary report to the public. Today's edition of the *FOOTPRINTS* newspaper quotes the chairman of the board, Ambassador (T. Boa Nelson), as saying that the board considered it expedient and in the interest of all concerned to make the announcement. According to the *FOOTPRINTS*, quoting the report, all inquiries and investigations are being conducted with the highest degree of professionalism. It said up to the present, sensitive security information detailing military installations, military capabilities, as well as manpower deployment of the Liberian Armed Forces, have been presented into evidence. The report also said coded instructions and names for the expert use of members as of secret means of contacting and communicating with colleagues of various organizations in which they participate for similar purposes have been revealed. [Sentence as heard] It said that the code used to transmit instructions or messages is found to be identical as that used in the theaters of World War II.

The board considered it expedient to release photocopies of these coded messages with translation and the list of code names for the benefit of any interested party at this point of their inquiry.

Ex-Finance Minister Jailed on Sedition Charge

AB092220 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Former Finance Minister Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, placed under house arrest in Monrovia last week, has been transferred to the Post Stockade (?awaiting) trial for sedition. According to Justice Minister Jenkins K. Scott, Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf was accused of referring to officials of the Liberian Government as idiots in a speech she delivered July 16th to the Union of Associations of Liberians in the Americas with headquarters in Philadelphia. Minister Scott said Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf was transferred to common jail because she abused the courtesy known in Liberia by writing and receiving notes while under house arrest. Minister Scott then read the note allegedly written by the accused to a member of the proposed Liberia Action Party requesting that the Philadelphia speech be sought and more copies made for circulation. Destiny is about a few weeks away, the note ended.

SENEGAL

Diouf Leaves on Private 10-Day Visit to France

AB110940 Paris AFP in French 1311 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Dakar, 10 Aug (AFP) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf left Dakar this morning for a private visit to France. A reliable source said the Senegalese head of state is scheduled to spend about 10 days in France before returning to Dakar.

The Senegalese Government will be in recess for the whole of August and the next meeting of the Council of Ministers is due to be held on 3 September.

President Diouf Receives Guinean Official

AB091730 Dakar Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Jean Claude Diallo, secretary of state in charge of Guineans abroad, was received this morning by the head of state. What was the subject of this morning's discussions? Jean Claude Diallo spoke to Philippe Njogoye:

[Begin recording][Diallo] I delivered a personal message from my president, Lansana Conte, to President Abdou Diouf. This is a message of goodwill and success from President Conte to President Diouf following his election as OAU chairman. Also, I briefed him on the prevailing situation in Guinea after the 4 July events.

[Njogoye] Concerning these events, we know that you have a vast program for the return of Guineans abroad. What stage of the program have you reached? Have you recorded any positive results now as compared to the beginning?

[Diallo] Of course. As you know, the present government inherited structures that are quite catastrophic. It is for this reason that we must prepare for the return of Guineans. This is why my department was created. From the contacts that I have made — moreover I had my first contacts in Dakar with Minister Fambaye Fall Diop — [words indistinct] in order to have the maximum elements to be able to set up structures that will absorb the Guineans who will return home. This is not an easy task [words indistinct]. [End recording]

Newspaper Editor Arrested for Government Slander

AB111111 Paris AFP in French 1420 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Dakar, 10 Aug (AFP) — Boubacar Diop, editor of a Senegalese bimonthly, *PROMOTION*, was arrested and placed in custody yesterday on charges of contempt of the head of state, it was learned today in Dakar. The editor of the paper was also charged with libelous and abusive words toward a racial group and public slander toward the government.

The Senegalese Justice Department notably denounced an interview with Abdoulaye Wade, secretary general of the Senegalese Democratic Party, PDS, in which the leader of the principal opposition party stated that "under the cover of the state, goods are brought in in the presidential aircraft under the nose of the customs officers."

According to the prosecution, this statement is a direct accusation against the head of state, whose official plane is thus associated with the transportation of illegal goods. The editor of the paper is further accused of publishing remarks that bring discredit upon the Lebanese community and accuses the entire administration of corruption. [Passage indistinct] (?No) charges have been leveled against the PDS leader.

SIERRA LEONE

General Momoh Launches Presidential Campaign

AB111235 Paris AFP in English 1226 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Freetown, Aug 11 (AFP) — The newly-elected leader of Sierra Leone's ruling All People's Congress [APC], Major General Joseph Momoh, has begun his campaign for October presidential elections in which he will be the only candidate. Speaking late yesterday at Makeni, 185 kilometers (116 miles) east of here, Maj Gen Momoh set the tone for his campaign by telling a crowd of about 20,000 to follow the creeds of "honesty and discipline" and re-dedicate themselves to service to the nation.

Maj Gen Momoh, former army chief, was elected at an APC congress early this month to succeed President Siaka Stevens, 80, as party leader.

Mr Stevens has ruled Sierra Leone for the past 17 years and under the country's constitution, the APC secretary general automatically becomes the sole candidate for president.

In the October elections, the country's nearly two million voters will cast ballots for or against Maj Gen Momoh's candidacy.

His campaign, which will take him to all the country's 12 districts, is being run by a 10-man committee headed by the speaker of parliament, William Conteh, and with both the first and second vice presidents as vice chairmen.

ANGOLA

106 UNITA Members Killed in 20-31 Jul Operations

MB081426 Luanda ANGOP in French 1630 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Luanda, 7 Aug (ANGOP) — A total of 106 counterrevolutionaries of the UNITA puppet group in the service of racist South Africa were killed and another 16 captured following search operations mounted by the Angolan defense and security forces in the Provinces of Cuando Cubango and Moxico between 20 and 31 July 1985, according to information obtained from an authorized military source in Luanda.

The source also revealed that our forces captured 49 assorted weapons as well as other war materiel of South African and Western origin.

The Angolan forces also freed a total of 91 people who had been forced to live with the enemy and recovered 30 head of cattle, the source noted. Another eight compatriots who belonged to UNITA have surrendered to the Angolan authorities with their weapons, the source also said.

MOZAMBIQUE

Romanian Agriculture Minister Continues Visit

Delivers Ceausescu Message

MB081710 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpt] In Maputo yesterday, President Samora Machel received a special message from his Romanian counterpart, Nicolae Ceausescu, dealing with issues related to bilateral cooperation in various fields.

The message was delivered to the Mozambican head of state by Romanian Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry Gheorghe David, who has been in Mozambique since early this week.

Tours Cabo Delgado

MB081226 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The Romanian minister of agriculture and food industry toured Cabo Delgado yesterday to assess the progress of the 400,000-hectare project which is being implemented under the terms of the accords signed between the two countries. Accompanied by Minister Joao Ferreira, the Romanian official toured the Najua and Namarra production units in the Montepuez and Namuno Districts.

In Montepuez, he also met with Alberto Chipande, the provincial leader, with whom he discussed the 400,000-hectare project. Both sides expressed satisfaction for the results that have so far been achieved in the implementation of the project.

The Cabo Delgado leader hailed the role played by Romanian experts.

Pledges Technical Aid

MB090800 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] The next season of the 400,000-hectare project in Cabo Delgado Province will only be successful if Romania provides technical assistance and agricultural equipment, said provincial leader Alberto Chipande at the capital of Montepuez District the day before yesterday. The Frelimo Party Political Bureau member was speaking during a meeting with Gheorghe David, Romanian minister of agriculture and food industry, who toured several areas of that project. Alberto Chipande informed the head of the Romanian delegation of the reasons for the low yield during the 1983-84 season. He pointed out, among other things, the shortage of fuel and spare parts, in addition to the destructive action of the armed bandits.

In reply, Gheorghe David gave assurances that his country will provide technical assistance and agricultural equipment, adding that the two countries could find joint solutions in matters of technical and economic cooperation. Gheorghe David said that the training of Mozambican experts will permit a successful 1985-86 agricultural season.

33 Killed by 'Armed Bandits' in Tete Province

MB111051 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] A total of 33 people have been massacred by the armed bandits in (Entaque), (Domue) region in Angonia District, Tete Province. A communique from the provicial military command reported that the armed bandits attacked members of the public during a funeral held at one of the local cemeteries.

The same source said that an FPLM battalion in Chiuta District was able to spot a bandit group which intended to rob goods from residents of (Lomandzi) and (Chiguguro), and captured five of the criminals. In the same operation, our armed forces captured four light weapons. The action is part of routine patrols carried out by the FPLM battalion in Chiuta District.

UK Nationals Kidnapped by RENAMO 'Alive, Well'

MB091903 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] The two British nationals, Mr Malcolm Blakey and Mr John Patrick O'Connell, abducted by RENAMO forces last week while on a repair contract at Luabo in Mozambique's Zambezia Province are reported to be alive and well.

Mr (Jeff Walsh), the owner of the Durban company employing the two men to carry out repairs to sugar mills at Luabo, has quoted local inhabitants as saying that they are still in the hands of RENAMO.

He said it appeared that the Mozambican Government forces had not yet taken steps to regain Luabo.

NAMIBIA

Security Forces Kill 14 SWAPO Members in August

MB081704 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1631 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Windhoek, Aug 8, SAPA — Security forces in northern SWA/Namibia have shot dead 14 SWAPO insurgents so far this month, the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek today.

The security forces suffered no losses in combat in the same period.

According to a SWATF statement, the latest SWAPO fatalities brought to 468 the number of insurgents killed since the beginning of the year.

The statement said a civilian, Mrs Karina Fredericks, lost her left leg when she detonated a Soviet-made anti-personnel mine on a pavement in the Uluno residential area of Ondangwa.

The other leg was seriously injured by shrapnel.

On Tuesday night, SWAPO insurgents abducted two children from a village about four km south of Etengue, but the children "managed to escape later during the night." The SWATF said that on Sunday three civilians were abducted from the Onembaba ward about 12 km west of Okalongo. Last Thursday, the bodies of two women who had been axed to death were found after their abduction the previous Sunday from their home near Elundu by armed insrugents.

Six Civilians Injured in Bomb Explosion

MB121145 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1144 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Windhoek, Aug 12, SAPA — Six civilians have been injured in an explosion at Ondangwa in northern SWA/Namibia, the SWABC reported in Windhoek today. It was thought the blast on Thursday afternoon had been caused by an anti-personnel mine, hidden between a shop and a house. According to the report, the condition of some of the injured is serious. Three women are among the injured. The blast caused slight damage to buildings in the vicinity.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Ends European Tour, Views Meetings

Reforms Being Examined

MB091646 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1600 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Mr Pik Botha concluded meetings with American and other Western diplomats in Vienna today. The talks centered on the current conflict in South Africa but no details of the discussions were made known.

[Begin Botha recording] The talks covered a wide range of subjects, and I am unfortunately not in a position to discuss the substance of our talks. [End recording]

On the way to the airport Mr Botha spoke to reporters on the state of emergency in South Africa.

[Begin Botha recording] It is our duty toward all our citizens irrespective of the color of their skin to protect them, their lives and the property. Any government will do exactly the same under the same circumstances and so far my government is looking very seriously at further reform moves. [End recording]

Mr Botha then left Austria for Frankfurt and he will be having talks with West German leaders.

In Washington, the State Department spokesman gave the U.S. Administration's view of the talks.

[Begin Bernard Kalb recording] We agreed to the meeting because of the importance of our having to direct contact with the South African Government as this tense time. The meeting afforded us the opportunity to discuss the sitution inside South Africa and in the region, the situation about which the administration has strong views. [End recording]

Holds Talks in Frankfurt

MB091905 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1800 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha has wound up a 2-day trip to Europe aimed at explaining the current situation in South Africa. He has been holding talks with representatives of the West German Government in Frankfurt. Here is Tod Nile:

[Nile] Botha had flown in from Vienna where he met with U.S. national security adviser Robert McFarlane and a British Foreign Ministry official. Botha denied reports that during the Vienna meetings the United States had given a deadline for ending the state of emergency in South Africa. He said no pressure came from the United States, none was needed, and relations between the two countries remained friendly. He denied the state of emergency meant South Africa was a country of turmoil.

Botha would give no details of his West German visit except to say he was meeting a Foreign Ministry official. His visit comes 1 day after renewed criticism here by the opposition Social Democratic Party of extensive West German investment in South Africa and the recent sale of hardware including helicopters which are now used by the SAP.

Returns, Holds News Conference

MB100848 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0842 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 10, SAPA — The foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, today returned from talks in Europe with the United States and said the imprisonment of ANC leader Nelson Mandela had been one of the subjects discussed.

Mr Botha told a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport on his arrival that he had suggested talks with the Americans "because I thought the U.S. would wish to know our view of the present situation of affairs on the region. And I got the impression they were well satisfied with what I had to tell them."

Mr Botha said during his two days in Vienna he also met with officials of the British and West German Governments for talks which he described as "essential, at the right time and more than worth while."

Asked whether he had disclosed to the delegation the content of major announcements expected to be made by the state president next week, Mr Botha said, "I don't think it would be appropriate for me to disclose what our president might or might not say."

Mr Botha, who was joined at the talks by the South African Ambassador to the U.S. Mr Herbert Beukes, would also not comment on press reports quoting the U.S. State Department's reaction to the talks. Mr Botha said both sides had agreed not to publicise the contents of the talks. Mr Beukes, who had been recalled to South Africa for consultations more than three weeks ago, returned to the U.S., Mr Botha said.

Asked whether their discussions had dealt with the possible release of Mandela, Mr Botha said: "We certainly discussed the subject of Mr Mandela, but I certainly did not inform them that he would be released, as they put it, unconditionally."

Mr Botha said there seemed to be a misunderstanding about the president's statement that Mandela should renounce violence before he was freed. "The South African Government and the state president never, ever thought it is a condition to assume that a person to be set free would not engage in sabotage and the killing of people. I thought it was the norm and not a condition."

Mr Botha asked what would happen if the government set Mandela free and soon afterward the ANC committed major atrocities. "I don't say this is exactly the position of Mr Mandela, but I think we must keep this background in mind. This is the dilemma of the South African Government," Mr Botha said.

He said he believed there members of government who believed Mandela had been in jail for many years and "ought to be set free. The question now is how. There is no dearth on the part of the South Africa Government of trying to release Mr Mandela."

The government had offered Mandela's release to the Transkei authorities, and Mr Botha said it would have been up to the Transkei President Kaizer Matanzima, to have decided what to do with Mandela.

Mr Botha said Mr Matanzima probably would have released Mandela. "It is a pity that we have the impression that he (Mandela) is in effect jailing himself at present", Mr Botha said.

Views U.S. Diplomatic Ties

MB110801 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1800 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Excerpts] A clearly satisfied but cagey Mr Pik Botha arrived back at Jan Smuts Airport this morning after his European talks with the Americans, the British, and the Germans. He briefly but vaguely outlined his discussions with the Americans.

It was clear that the satisfaction was mutual. Evidence of that was Mr Botha's disclosure that Ambassador Herbert Beukes had returned to the United States after the Vienna talks.

[Begin recording] [Botha] I made it clear from the start. I did not recall Mr Beukes as a sort of revengeful act on our part. I wanted to ensure that our ambassador-designate there is fully informed on events in South Africa and on government plans for the future.

[Reporter Andre le Roux] Mr Nickel's return? Any possibility of that?

[Botha] That is a matter for the U.S. Government to decide, not for us.

[Le Roux] What are the prospects, sir?

[Botha] Again, how can I comment on what is going on in the mind of another government? I believe it will be in our mutual interest if Mr Nickel returns as soon as possible. [End recording]

SUNDAY STAR: 'Dramatic Initiatives' Expected

MB110920 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English
11 Aug 85 pp 1,2

[By David Breier and John Maclennan]

[Excerpt] Dramatic initiatives to bring about far-reaching reform in South Africa will be announced this week by the State President, Mr P.W. Botha.

Although no final decisions have been taken — these will be reached only at Wednesday's Cabinet meeting — there has been open speculation all week in the highest Government circles and in Western capitals.

It is universally agreed that some of the new moves, dealing with black political rights, will be announced when Mr Botha addresses the National Party's Natal congress. He is due to address a public meeting in Durban at 7:30 pm on Thursday.

Further announcements could follow later.

The most important new principle to emerge is likely to be that blacks, so far excluded from political participation in the white-coloured-Indians-only constitution, will be given the opportunity to share real power.

Initially only a small start will be amde, but it could lead to the appointment of blacks to a reconstituted President's Council, says some of the speculation, or blacks could appointed to joint Cabinet committees or eventually even the Cabinet itself. These new structures will discuss not only black "own affairs" but also "general affairs" and could give blacks a greater say in Government spending.

Exact details would have to be worked out by negotiation among Government members, opposition parties and black leaders. The Government has already held informal talks with black leaders but has declined to identify them.

Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development, gave a hint of things to come this week when he announced the informal forum discussing the political future of urban blacks could lead to a more formal negotiating process. This opens the way for a more formal negotiating body.

The new policy means the Government has abandoned the idea that black political rights will be exercised only at local council level and in the homelands.

Another major development could be that black citizens of independent homelands will be able to choose South African citizenship if they wish.

Great bitterness surrounded the automatic loss of citizenship when Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei became independent. Blacks tied to non-independent homelands such as KwaZulu have always retained their South African citizenship.

More details on the imminent phasing out of the pass laws for blacks are expected shortly, as is the granting of freehold title to urban blacks.

The Government is also considering the merits of a regional solution for Natal in which KwaZulu and the rest of Natal will be governed jointly.

A supply of funds to develop black townships to improve the quality of life could also be announced. This will take place from next year when the joint regional services councils begin work.

A clear indication of things to come emerged this week when urban black administration was removed from the Department of Co-operation, Development and Education and handed to the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning. This means that urban black affairs are now directly under the control of Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development, who is masterminding the new constitutional deal for blacks.

There is speculation that President Botha will accede to suggestions that he make a "declaration of intent".

Influx control could also come under the reform axe and the Group Areas Act may be watered down.

There could even be moves to push ahead with a special "KwaNatal" option for the province, in line with the Government's stated refusal to force central solutions which are not acceptable to the areas and people affected.

Also surfacing are reports that Nelson Mandela, the jailed African National Congress leader, could be released after more than 22 years in prison, possibly next year.

Botha Holds Talks With Gazankulu Chief Minister

MB091746 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1730 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 9, SAPA — South Africa would have to do away with institutionalised discrimination before it was accepted by the international community, the chief minister of Gazankulu, Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, today told the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

After a two-hour meeting with Mr Botha in the capital of Giyani, Prof Ntsanwisi said Mr Botha's visit to Gazankulu was an historic occasion.

He told a press conference after the meeting: "The state president is not only at the front of reform, but he also takes the trouble to visit a national state and to get first-hand information of what is taking place and deliberate with those in positions of leadership."

Mr Botha returned to Pretoria after the meeting, his second visit to a homeland in the past week.

A day before flying to Gazankulu, accompanied by more than 20 journalists, Mr Botha toured the homeland of KwaNdebele and had talks with the chief minister, Mr Simon Skosana.

The office of the state president said Mr Botha intended touring all the national states in the near future, although no further details were given.

Mr Botha was met by more than 50 chanting women, colourfully attired, and a hundred schoolchildren when he visited a community garden in the town of Shihoko this morning. He also toured a bus factory in the industrial town of Nkowankowa, in southern Gazankulu.

When Mr Botha and Prof Ntsanwisi arrived at the government buildings in Giyani, the president was mobbed by more than 300 cheering schoolchildren waving paper flags.

A group of singers, dressed in black and yellow, sang: "Minister President, we greet you in a very special way. Sir, we have come to know you with the reforms of you and your government. Sir, we want them. We want more reform."

Mr Botha described his talks with Prof Ntsanwisi and the Gazankulu cabinent as "in-depth" and said they had dealt with matters of mutual interest.

Prof Ntsanwisi said he believed the tasks facing South Africa were "colossal" but added: "I think that with the courage he (Mr Botha) has shown and the initiative he has taken, we shall be able to surmount some of the difficulties."

Prof Ntsanwisi said blacks and whites in South Africa needed to change their attitudes if the country's leaders were to carry on with reform.

"We need to redress the imbalances in this country," he said. "And before we can be accepted by the international community, we have to do our country."

Prof Ntsanwisi said he believed whites and blacks belonged together in South Africa and "cannot wish each other away." He added: "I hope that in the movement of reform a place will be got at all levels of decision-making for all the black citizens of this country."

Malan Criticizes 'Exaggeration' of Unrest

MB091152 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, has described South Africa as the victim of deliberate misrepresentation and large-scale exaggeration. He says there are those who are trying to create the impression that the country is going up in flames, as it were.

Speaking at a ceremony marking the 75th anniversary of the founding of Excelsior in the Free State, he said the state of emergency applied to only 36 of the country's 265 magisterial ditricts, and that only 6 percent of its surface area was affected. A recent survey, he said, had shown that more than 80 percent of South Africa's black population was opposed to senseless violence. The figure for the affected area was 90 percent. Gen Malan said that the issue was not confrontation between black and white. Between September last year and July this year, more than 160 blacks had been killed by their own people. Referring to the process of reform in South Africa, he said that the steps taken were beginning to show fruit. Regretably, however, these changes were not given the same amount of publicity as the murders, arson, intimidation, and other forms of lawlessness. Gen Malan referred to the intensified security measures, and described them as an integral part of the government's polcy of implementing social, political, and other reform.

Chief Buthelizi Discusses Sanctions, Violence

Interviewed on UK Visit

MB080906 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1838 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Interview with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi on 6 August by Cliff Saunders at Jan Smuts Airport, Johannesburg, on the "News Focus" program introduced by Douglas McClure — recorded]

[Text] Good evening. Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who held face-to-face talks with President Ronald Reagan in February this year, has just returned from Britain where he was invited to meet Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Chief Buthelezi's visit abroad for top-level talks comes at a time of unrest in South Africa and stepped up campaigns to have sanctions introduced against this country. In an exclusive interview with Cliff Saunders at Jan Smuts Airport the chief minister gave his impressions of a variety of issues, including the threat of sanctions against this country.

[Begin recording] [Buthelezi] Well, I think South Africa should brace itself for the worst, I mean if you take the spirit of Zimbabwe, for instance, with a smaller economy of this country has acquired. I believe, myself, that there are even better possibilities within the country itself. But above that, you know the biggest investments, as you know now Mr Saunders, in this country are the British ones, and since the British so far are against sanctions, I think that we should take advantage of this... [changes thought] the state president should take advantage of that by moving forward, because I got the impression that they would like to be helpful to all the people of this country provided, you know, their arm was strengthened in some way by something positive forward on the part of the state president. I think that the fact that they have declared that, you know, they are not going to impose sanctions, he should take advantage of that because you must understand that in October there is going to be the Commonwealth conference, and I think the British will be under tremendous pressure there. So in the meantime just now the state president really has got time which he can use by strengthening the British hand, because I think they are going to be under great pressure from other memebrs of the Commonwealth conference.

[Saunders] Chief Buthelezi, it's been said that the government must push forward, must move forward, but is there any appreciation abroad for what has been achieved with reform in this country so far?

[Buthelezi] I think that, for instance, I think the Americans and the British, they do acknowledge that those things have happened, except that of course, the only difference that this does affect the fundamental issue of sharing of power, but they do acknowledge that. In fact, it's strange that you should mention it, because I remember in one discussion — I do not remember whether this was with Sir Geoffrey Howe or with the prime minister — where this very question was addressed by themselves in my presence that, you know, in a way they can understand the state president being discouraged, you know, when people say that it is not good enough, you know, when he moves forward, then they say it is not good enough. So, I mean, some people in power in Britain, for example, are aware of that problem as well.

[Saunders] What kind of image of South Africa is being projected abroad right now?

[Buthelezi] It is really unbelieavable if you look at the television screen in Britain every night they have shots of the funerals, those things you see every day, and in fact you think if it wasn't for the fact that I had only been away for less than a week I would have believed that this country was burning. Of course the country is burning in a sense, but not in a sense in which it is projected, because abroad I think that people just think that, you know, this is the beginning of the end, and in fact I was saying to some people yesterday that unfortunately whatever the case is, I don't think that the regime in Pretoria has lost its will to rule.

[Saunders] We know that the international community is hammering the South African Government rather badly. But how is it reacting to reactions of the radical forces in South Africa?

[Buthelezi] They are horrified. In fact we discussed this with the prime minister as well, Mrs Thatcher. And all of them said that they [words indistinct] and that they were completely horrified. Even some of our exiled people, some student exiles that I saw, exiled memebrs of the PAC, like Mr Libalo and others, they were really completely disgusted, you know, and completely appalled by it all.

[Saunders] Chief Buthelezi, what is happening in South Africa today? Do you see this as the beginning, possibly, of a successful revolution in the country?

[Buthelezi] I think that things might get bad to the extent that it might be difficult to negotiate if elections just slide on their own and to gain their own momentum, I am sure it is what is going on now, but I do not think, on the other hand, that one can say that it is the beginning of what you might call a classical revolution, because the dynamics and logistics are such that this could not be a beginning of a revolution,because quite clearly it is wider than what happened in 1976-78, but nevertheless I do not think that one can say even half the black population is involved really. Even a place like Soweto, for instance, you could not say that Soweto is burning. It would not be true, as far as the incidents, that are taking place there.

[Saunders] What organization, Chief Buthelezi, or organizations for that matter, are behind the violence in this country?

[Buthelezi] No, it is not a question of believing, you know Mr Saunders. After all, I have spoken boldly in this country and said that from the freedom radio in Lusaka, our brothers in the external mission of ANC, they beam every night in Sichaba — their monthly magazine — every night they are urging young people to do this kind of thing, to kill those whom they designate collaborators and so on. It is not as if one is guessing. On the other hand, our brothers in the UDF, have as a strategy that they must make the country ungovernable. So, I mean it is not a question of me thinking you see, it is a question of their program.

[Saunders] What do you say about that strategy of making the country ungovernable?

[Buthelezi] Well, I can understand of course the anger of black [words indistinct] to want to make the country ungovernable, and I can understand the rational for that. But you see the problem with that, you see, in the situation which are in this Continent of Africa, is that it does not become ungovernable only for the Botha regime. It becomes ungovernable for anyone else, whether you are a white or a black government and it is becoming a way of life.

[Saunders] Chief Buthelezi, do you think that black people care anymore? I mean, there could be many of them, possibly even the majority, who say that let the country become ungovernable, we will pick the pieces up afterwards.

[Buthelezi] No, I mean anger among black people is very high indeed. It has even heightened. I think all black people are angry. I would say that even Inkatha, my experience as president of Inkatha [words indistinct] of the youth meetings and I have contact with ordinary members, they are very angry. It is just a question of strategy where there are differences — what to do about it. You know because some people believe anything should be done, regardless of what it achieves, you see. Whether you achieve your objectives, you know, it does not matter. Whether you are someone who believes that it does not really make sense to do anything regardless of whether it achieves ones objectives or not.

[Saunders] Chief, there appears to be a conflict of views in this country. Some people say that there should be peaceful methods employed in the country. Others say that violence is the only method that works. They refer, for instance, to the 1976 riots and say that things really only began to move after the violence of 1976.

[Buthelezi] (?Once you see) the difference is, you see the 1976 unrest was not really on the whole by-and-large directed against other black people, to the extent which this has been a very major feature of the kind of violence that has been experienced in townships, that is quite apart from police violence. So, I will say that the present violence, in so far as it is not directed at the regime or against whites if you like, I cannot see that many people, many black people most likely would want black people to kill each other, to destroy each other, you know, aimlessly without caring what that achieves and destroying their own fascilities.

[Sauders] Chief Buthelezi, still on this question of methods, the South African Council of Churches, has called for a civil disobedience campaign in this country. How do you feel about that?

[Buthelezi] Well, even that of course is a nonviolent way of bringing about change, but I think that that will [word indistinct] organization as well, that also needs more unity among black people as well so that, therefore, I personally, against that as a strategy I have nothing against it myself, but I just hate that it should be in dribs and drabs, you know, here and there, because it does not take us very far.

[Sauders] Chief Buthelezi, I think one of the things that is really puzzling people in this country is that the more reforms we have in the country the more violence there appears to be in the country. How does one explain this phenomenon?

[Buthelezi] I think, personally, if there was a clear statement of intent, and if, for instance, those of our brothers who are in jail like Mr Mandela, Mr Sisulu, Kathrada, and others, are released — and I have discussed it with the state president in May this year — and if we lift the state of emergency, I think really it would defuse, myself, the tense atmosphere. It is my conviction that it will defuse it. Of course, even this question is strange that the more there is taste of change, the people want more. To phrase it very ironically, that question you raised about if there are any more, these people who want more, they want more. That kind of thing it does happen, but I do believe myself that if responsible leaders of all races — I mean everyone by that matter, I should not be misunderstood — get to the conference table along the lines I have just stated, it should defuse this kind of situation where everything is just sliding into chaos.

Sees White 'Political Ineptitude'

MB091759 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1733 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Ulundi, Aug 9, SAPA — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today condemned the current violence in the greater Durban area as senseless and counter-productive, but said government heel-dragging and white political ineptitude shared the blame for the wave of destruction engulfing black townships.

In a press statement the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president also:

— Expressed regret over attacks by blacks on Indians, which he saw as mindless violence rather than racialism;

— Accused "certain white newspapers," church, semi-church and quasi-political organisations of being party to "the horrendous violence" by their support of some elements in the UDF and organisations like Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] and COSAS [Congress of South African Students];

— Warned that the state president needed now more than ever to be urged to make a declaration of intent with black leaders which would enable black and white to work together for a future all would be proud to share; and

— Said of all Inkatha's leadership, membership and members of the KwaZulu legislative assembly joined in condemning the violence as working against "the black South African struggle to liberate the country from the bonds of racist politics."

Chief Buthelezi said all right thinking South African's condemned the use of civilian targets as soft options by those who purported to be waging an armed struggle.

Pretences that the violence now in evidence in greater Durban was more than thuggery and that it served noble ends could no longer be tolerated.

He condemned the government for what he called its inability to introduce meaningful change and for persisting with the new tricameral parliamentary system which divided black and white interests.

"We are as much reaping the whirlwind sown by white political ineptitude as that sown by those committed to violence for political purposes," he said.

White South African's who could no see the parallels between the development of politics under the new constitution, and the "clearly evident" rising tide of black anger, were blind to the realities which were generating the current violence, the statement said.

Just as it was wrong and worse for blacks to turn anger into murder and destruction, it was wrong for whites to maintain a political system in which rising black anger was an inevitable consequence of the whites refusal to share power.

Chief Buthelezi recalled he had warned South Africa that a "yes" vote in the referendum would result in deeper polarisation, the hardening of hearts and greater black anger.

White Natalians who had supported the new constitution and those Coloureds and Indians who were drawn into the National Party laager must now come to their senses and close ranks with their black fellow citizens, who saw the politics of negotiation and the employment of non-violent democratic tactics as essential.

"I fear that there are those in organisations which are trying to make our country ungovernable who do not understand that blacks in Natal will not be intimidated by death and violence.

"We reserve the right to defend our persons and property against the onslaughts now being mounted against us.

"Inkatha's members serve a noble cause and we serve notice on all concerned that they will fail in any attempt to demoralise us. I call on everyone to abandon the use of violence for political ends before it is too late."

19 Arrested at Guguletu Funeral; Grenade Thrown

Magistrate Restricts Funeral

MB092001 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1956 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 9, SAPA — The chief magistrate of Wynberg, acting on recommendations of the police, tonight placed restrictions on the funeral tomorrow of an unrest victim.

The funeral is scheduled to take place tomorrow morning in Guguletu. The victims names was given by police as Sithembele Mathiso.

A police statement issued to SAPA said funerals were "certainly not the place for inflamatory speeches or placard demonstrations" and mentioned the "brutal killing" of Marki Skosana at a funeral in Duduza recently.

According to the statement, the conditions "in brief" are:

— Speeches, the main theme of which are political, shall not be made;

— No placards or banners or flags to be exhibited; and

— The funeral procession proceeds along the shortest route possible and that the mourners disperse immediately after the funeral ceremony.

"These conditions are not a deviation from the normal custom of peoples of all denominations all over the world to conduct funerals with dignity, self-restraint and in self-repentance," the statement said.

"Funerals are painfully sad events and certainly not the place for inflamatory speeches or placard demonstrations.

"It is also customary for processions to follow the shortest route possible so as not to inconvenience others."

Police said "reliable information" indicated the funeral would be marked by "intimidating large numbers of people to attend, by the convergence of large groups of unruly elements from else where and that the occasion is to be converted into a mass political rally to cause general chaos."

"The brutal killing of Mrs Marki Skosana at a funeral in Duduza is still very fresh in the minds of South Africans and people abroad. This woman died tragically in front of all our eyes and there must be no opportunity for such a death to repeat itself."

The police would not interfere with the funeral itself "but will maintain a strong presence to maintain the peace."

"We will act with great restraint, but it is in the first instance up to the organisers to ensure that the whole ceremony is conducted in a dignified and peaceful manner which... is any case the wish of the bereaved family.

Boesak, Others Released on Bail

MB110550 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1837 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 18, SAPA — Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Council of Reformed Churches, was arrested at a Guguletu funeral today, and seven people were injured when a hand-grenade was thrown after the burial.

Dr Boesak — and 18 others arrested with him — were tonight released on bail of R100 each after appearing in the Wynberg magistrates court.

Six policemen were slightly injured after a hand-grenade was thrown from the crowd when police ordered mourners to disperse after the funeral, a spokesman for the police directorate of public relations said in Pretoria tonight. The names of the policemen would be withheld until thier next-of-kin was informed, the spokesman said.

And a CBS freelance soundman, Anton van der Merwe, sustained shrapnel wounds in the arm, leg and back when the grenade exploded about 4m from where he was working. He was admitted to the Conradie Hospital. A piece of shrapnel went right through the camera, a CBS spokesman said.

Dr Boesak and the group of clergymen were arrested after they defied a police order not to cross a certain point in a roadblock set up 200m from the Mannenberg Police Station.

They had been invited to attend and officiate at the funeral of 17-year-old Sithembele Mathiso who died on July 29 — the first youth from the Cape to be killed after South Africa's state of emergency was declared. The funeral was described as "tense."

The clergymen linked hands, walked across and were arrested shortly afterwards. They were charged with being in a black area illegally, reports the SABC.

Police baton-charged a crowd outside the court, just before Dr Boesak and the others left. Several people were arrested in the incident.

The Wynberg magistrate, Mr N.C. Burt, turned down a plea by legal counsel for the 19 accused that they be released on their own recognisances as they were not criminals.

Conditions of bail were that the 19 appear in the Wynberg magistrates court at 8:45 am on August 26 and not interfere with state witnesses who might be called. The 19 — including 10 clergymen — will appear on charges under the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945.

No charges were put to the accused — Dr Allan Boesak, 39, a patron of the United Democratic Front; Ebrahim Rasool, 23, the regional secretary of the UDF; Muslin cleric Mr Imam Hassan Solomons, 43; Mr Moulana Fareed Esack, 28; Mr Lionel Louw, 35; Mr Robin Petersen, 26; Mr Gottfried Kraatz, 44; Mr Per Svensen, 32; Mr Benjamin Hoorn, 30; Mr Charles Martin, 26; Mr Peter Scap, 23; Mr Peter Martin Mentoor, 27; Miss Debbie Levitt, 20; Mr Charles Rudgard Kent, 22; Mr Eckart Schlofeldt, 24; Mr Ashrock Mohamed, 21; Mr Willie Boesak, 37; Mr Andrew Brown, 18; and Mr Cyril Africa, 26.

9 Detained for Grenade Attack

MB120622 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0556 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 12, SAPA — Nine men have been detained in the Cape peninsula in connection with the hand-grenade attack in Guguletu on Saturday which injured six policemen, a television cameraman and a civilian, SABC radio news reported today.

Of those injured only two were still being treated in the military hospital at Wynberg. The are Major Dolf Odendaal, of the reaction unit, and police reservist Sergeant E.P. de Bruin. They are said to be making good progress.

The injured TV cameraman is Anton van der Merwe of the CBS network.

2 PFP Members, American Arrested in Township

MB110740 Johannesbrug SAPA in English
0735 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Fort Beaufort, Aug 11, SAPA — Two PFP MPC's [members of the Provincial Council] were arrested in terms of the emergency regulations yesterday for visiting the Tinus township area near Fort Beaufort without a permit, the *SUNDAY TIMES* reported today.

Mrs Molly Blackburn, MPC for Walmer, Mrs Di Bishop, MPC for Gardens, her husband, Mr Brian Bishop, Mr N.R. Jones, a visitor from America, and Mr Zondani Sitehile were arrested at 3:30pm and taken to the Fort Beaufort Police Station where they were warned to appear in court tomorrow.

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Lt-Colonel Terry van Rooyen, confirmed that they had been arrested and released on warning.

Mr Jones is believed to be a guest of the United Democratic Front. Col van Rooyen said the dockets would be sent to the attorney general.

The maximum sentence for the offence in terms of the regulations is R20,000 or 10 years imprisonment.

Further Reportage on Durban Township Unrest

Rajbansi Urges More Police

MB091459 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1456 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 9, SAPA — The government would be asked to step up police protection in the Phoenix Indian township tonight following fears of more rioting in neighboring trouble-torn black Inanda outside Durban, Mr Arichand Rajbansi, chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Delegates, told residents and refugees today.

Escorted by a strong contingent of police, Mr Rajbansi and his ministers toured Phoenix and listened to grievances and fears.

Mr Rajbansi was also taken to a hilltop in Phoenix's unit 12 area on the border of Inanda where hundreds of Indians, many armed with sticks and bushknives, were gathered looking at a larger gathering of blacks at the Inanda end.

Mr Rajbansi told Phoenix residents he would immediately telephone the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, to tell him of the fears of further strife.

While he was addressing the group of Indians, a SADF helicopter circled the trouble-torn black township.

On the hilltop, two "Buffels" carrying soldiers also kept an eye on the blacks in Inanda.

At the Greenbury Community Centre — where hundreds of refugees who fled their Inanda homes in the past few days of rioting were gathered — Mr Rajbansi said "a lot" of police reinforcements had already arrived and that Casspirs had "had been flown in from Pretoria."

He said: "There will be a very heavy combined operation tonight to ensure there are no further casualties."

The minister said the rioting should not be regarded as anti-Indian demonstration.

"Our relations with blacks have been good and are going to stay that way," he said, adding that welfare organisations would not rest until the refugees had been restored to their own communities.

He repeated an earlier statement that two newly built state schools in Phoenix would be made available for the temporary housing or refugees.

UDF Seeks To Calm Situation

MB091433 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] The publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front, UDF, said the organization is doing everything it can to calm the situation between Indians and Africans in Durban. Murphy Merobe has said in a statement from Johannesburg that it is regrettable that violence has forced a number of Indian families from their homes. He said some small groups taking advantage of the situation have gone out of their way to go into the Indian sector of Inanda.

Mr Mereobe's statement says the UDF knows some opportunistic elements are doing their best to blow the incident out of all proportions, as another example of black versus black. Mr Merobe has pointed out the UDF is evidence of the close ties between blacks and Indians in Natal.

Gandhi Monument Damaged

MB110650 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1843 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 10, SAPA — Historic papers and relics associated with Mahatma Gandhi — who formulated his political tactics of passive resistance in South Africa in the early 1900's and later led India to independence — have been lost in Durban's current wave of unrest.

They were lost in fire last night when the monument and library at the Gandhi settlement in Phoenix, Durban, were set alight by a mob of about 300 people.

The settlement was founded by Gandhi himself and is now run by the Gandhi Board of Trustees.

Dr Farouk Meer, acting president of the Natal Indian Congress — which Gandhi also founded at the turn of the century — told SAPA tonight that an accurate assessment of the loss had yet to be made.

Gandhi's ageing daughter-in-law, Mrs Sushila Gandhi, widow of Manilall Gandhi and who still lives at the settlement, is at present visiting India.

A spokesman for the Gandhi working committee said the monument would be restored and "in no way will the Gandhian philosophy of truth and non-violence be allowed to be diminished or destroyed."

'Lull in Violence'

MB100818 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] There is a lull in violence that hit the greater Durban area. The death toll since the violence began is now well over 50. After a tense night, when rumors of planned attacks circulated in many areas, there have been no reports of renewed violence this morning. Carmel Rickard has the latest.

[Rickard] In Phoenix, hundreds of armed men spent the whole night patrolling the border between the area and the African reserve of Inanda. Looters burned and pillaged houses in Inanda yesterday, and virtually every home belonging to Indian landowners was destroyed. In Umlazi, relatives of murdered civil rights lawyer Victoria Mxenge told me that the night had been disturbed by sporadic incidents, but that there was no street fighting at the moment. The picture in KwaMashu seems much the same. Apparently, people armed with sticks and spears marched through the streets periodically during the night, but there have been no serious incidents so far this morning. One result of the week-long violence is that the city center is relatively empty this morning. People whose houses are still intact are preferring to stay at home, to defend them from any attack.

Indian School Burned

MB110602 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Another 2 people have died as a result of the violence in Durban, bringing the riot death toll to at least 57. Police put the official death toll at 53. Thirty-six of these victims are people shot by the security forces, and the rest are mutilated bodies found by the police.

The Sunnyvale Indian School in Unit Five, Chatsworth, was set alight soon after midnight. It is not yet known how much damage was caused. And vigilantes continued to roam the streets fo the Indian townships during the night. Police and defense force units have been present in large numbers in the Indian areas bordering the African townships in the northern and southern end of Durban.

Meanwhile, the Natal Indian Congress [NIC] has reacted angrily to pamphlets accusing it and the UDF [United Democratic Front] of being linked to the current unrest. The pamphlets have been circulating in the Indian township of Phoenix. The acting president of the NIC, Farouk Meer, has said the NIC and the UDF view the pamphlets very seriously. He said the organizations suspect the pamphlets are the work of what they call government paid agents who are out to destroy unity between Indians and Africans.

Death Toll Rises to 60

MB110525 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Our Durban news staff reports that the death toll in the unrest in the black areas outside the city has risen by 7, which brings the total number of people killed to 60. Two people who were fatally injured were taken to the King Edward Hospital in Durban last night, and five people who were admitted earlier died of their wounds last night. The casualty section treated 115 people who were injured in the unrest last night. Nine were treated for bullet wounds.

The situation in Section 10 of Inanda is tense, after a group of youths gathered outside the Gandhi settlement. The police have negotiated with the leaders of the group, and the situation has been defused. The police in Durban said most of the black townships were quiet overnight.

The chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, has appealed for calm in the Durban townships, and has requested the Indian community, in accordance with Indian philosophy, to refrain from showing any bitterness about the violence affecting them. He emphasized that the people were very much concerned about the conspicuous absence of the Natal Indian Congress and the United Democratic Front. Mr Rajbansi said these organizations should have been in the field to prevent or avoid the human misery in Inanda, where 950 Indian families and storekeepers have been left without their homes, premises, and belongings.

Indians Escorted to Homes

MB120529 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1548 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 11, SAPA — Angry crowds today mobbed Mr Amichand Rahbansi, chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Delegates, and demanded to be taken to their burnt-out homes near Durban to see what could be salvaged.

Mr Rajbansi told hundreds of people in the Indian township of Phoenix today that the government would be approached for an additional R22-million for urgent rehousing of families whose homes had been destroyed in a week of violence in Durban's Inanda township.

An earlier planned attempt on salvage operations was abandoned because of rising tension in the border zone between Indian Phoenix and black Inanda. Mr Rajbansi, using a police truck's loudhailer, appealed for calm and said he would again urge police to arrange a convoy of trucks to be escorted into Inanda. But police made a helicopter survey of the area and then agreed to allow only three trucks in at a time, escorted by casspirs.

After talking to the police, Mr Rajbansi put off a plan to personally visit the former Inanda homes for an on-the-spot assessment.

Because of chaos at the border, Mr Rajbansi, who was accompanied by his wife Ashadevi and his minister of housing, Mr Baldeo

Dookie, arrived at an Inkatha peace rally inside Inanda at the tail-end of the meeting. Several thousands of Indians could not attend because police refused to allow cars into the area.

Mr Rajbansi told Indians that those who could not afford deposit payments for new houses in Phoenix would be assisted by way of a special subsidy, estimated to cost the Hosue of Delegates more than R10 million. He said Mr Dookie had worked "flat out" on a contingency plan for rehousing for displaced Inanda families, with the help of the Durban City Council.

Arson by Indians

MB120550 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Our Durban news staff reports that there were no incidents of unrest in strife-torn areas around Durban last night. However, there were incidents of arson yesterday afternoon. A spokesman for the police division of public relations in Pretoria said a group of Indians had set fire to 10 private (?buildings) and a bus in the black residential area of Inanda, outside Durban, yesterday afternoon.

A black man had been wounded in a shooting incident. Security forces again provided Indians with a military escort in the unrest areas around Durban yesterday, enabling them to recover any belongings from their gutted homes.

Relief in the form of food, clothing, and money for the victims of the Inanda township unrest has been streaming in from parts of the country. The Rama Krishna Center has installed a mobile clinic at Phoenix for refugees.

PFP, UDF Meet on Unrest

MB110727 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Members of the Progressive Federal Party and the United Democratic Front [UDF] in Durban have concluded their meeting to try to find a solution to the unrest situation. A crisis committee was formed, but no official statement was made to the media about the committee's intentions.

The general secretary of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, has made it clear that the movement will not meet any members of the UDF until that organization publicly condemns the unrest in the country.

PFP Not To Join Committee

MB111215 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] The acting leader of the Progressive Federal Party in Natal and the member of parliament for Durban Central, Mr Peter Gastrow, says his party is not prepared to serve on the crisis committee set up in Durban this weekend to held resolve the unrest situation in the area.

The PFP had declined to serve on the committee because it was not properly representative of all the parties involved. Mr Gastrow said in a statement to the SABC that proper representation was a prerequisite for any attempt to defuse the situation.

Earlier it was reported that members of the PFP and the United Democratic Front had held talks on the establishment of the crisis committee.

Inkatha Denies Meeting UDF

MB110711 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] The secretary general of Inkatha and minister of education in KwaZulu, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, has denied that Inkatha is being represented at a meeting which is also being attended by the United Democratic Front this afternoon. It was reported earlier that the recently established crisis committee would meet in the Durban area to broaden the representation of the committee.

Dr Dhlomo told our Durban news staff that Inkatha would not take part in any meeting with the UDF before the UDF publicly condemned violence in the townships around Durban.

Dr Dhlomo said that he has invited Indians to meet representatives of Inkatha for consultations at Inanda at 1100 tomorrow morning. He said he hoped that the meeting would serve to combine efforts to restore peace and quiet in the areas of Durban affected by unrest.

Inkatha-Indian 'Vigilante Force'

MB120539 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] A joint African and Indian vigilante force is being planned to contain the violence in Durban's troubled townships. The formation of such a group, which would consist of Indians and members of Inkatha, is to be discussed at a meeting later today. The minister of housing in the Indian house of Parliament, Baldeo Dookie, says the idea has been put forward by Inkatha. He says the plan has been welcomed by veteran Indian politician A.S. Chinsammy, a vice president of the Black Alliance, of which Inkatha is an affiliated member. Mr Dookie says Inkatha has arranged for its officials to meet Indian leaders at a supermarket in Duff's Road at 1000 this morning to discuss the plan.

Meanwhile, the situation in the riot-torn areas was quiet over the weekend and during the previous few days. There were, however, some incidents of violence, as the death toll snaked up to around 65. More from Capital's Carmel Rickard:

[Rickard] One of the incidents occurred yesterday, when some homes were set alight in KwaMashu, allegedly by Indian vigilantes. Last night Inkatha Secretary General Oscar Dhlomo said activists in his organization were now in control of both Umlazi and KwaMashu. He also said that more pupils in both areas hope to return to school today, and that they were to be taken to school and protected there by Inkatha activists. The school boycott, called over the death of lawyer Victoria Mxenge, was originally intended to end today, following her funeral.

Dhlomo also lashed out at the UDF, saying they had yet to deplore Durban's township violence. A UDF official said last night his organization had already expressed its unequivocal, unambiguous, and emphatic rejection of violence. He said there was an orchestrated campaign by the government and by Inkatha to accuse the UDF of supporting violence.

Inkatha-Indian Solidarity Meeting

MB120948 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans
1800 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] From Durban it is reported that the death toll in the strife-torn black residential areas has risen to 60. Last night and early this afternoon several incidents of arson were reported at Inanda. In the meantime, the security forces kept watch over a solidarity meeting between Inkatha and the Indian community. The meeting was called by Inkatha to show solidarity with the victims of the violence in Durban's townships.

The meeting was marked by an impressive show of strength by Inkatha, which is helping to maintain peace in the townships. The Indian community was represented by the leader of the Reform Party, Mr A.S. Chinsammy, and Inkatha by the secretary general of the organization, Dr Oscar Dhlomo.

[Begin Dhlomo recording, in English] We felt that as people who have lived with the Indian community for so many years, and specifically in this region, this area of Inanda where Africans and Indians have lived together for over 50 years without any trouble, we should show up, call our people together, express solidarity with the Indian community that has been affected, as well as Africans, of course, because they were also affected. And then, we hope that this will also have an impact on those perpetrators of this senseless violence. [End recording]

Inkatha Condemns Violence

MB120724 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] The secretary general of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, has criticized political groups which have publicly stated their desire to make the country ungovernable. Dr Dhlomo was addressing about 3,000 people attending a solidarity meeting between Inkatha and the Indian community in Inanda outside Durban this afternoon. He said the greater Durban area, including the black townships, had been hit by violence perpetrated by agents who owed allegiance to those groups.

Dr Dhlomo reassured the Indian community of Inkatha's willingness to cooperate with the Indians in all efforts aimed at restoring law and order in the area. He added that Inkatha was extending the hand of friendship and cooperation to its Indian neighbors, and was inviting them to cooperate with Inkatha in stamping out all traces of violence, hooliganism, and lawlessness. Dr Dhlomo said Inkatha had learned from the unrest that violence or the so-called armed struggle as a strategy for political change was counterproductive.

Inkatha Patrols Streets

MB121028 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1018 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 12, SAPA — Stick-wielding Inkatha patrols helped police maintain calm in Durban's townships last night and thousands of black pupils returned to school today, filing past businesses and homes destroyed in a week of violence. Bus services to Durban townships were also reported back to normal.

Two more deaths yesterday brought to 65 the unofficial death toll — 55 officially — while more than 1000 people have been injured, mostly in Inanda, KwaMashu and Umlazi.

Police said all was quiet in Durban's three black townships overnight, and residents said Inkatha patrolled the streets. No Inkatha vigilantes were evident this morning, but police patrolled main roads.

School and university boycotts showed signs of ending, and the Student Representative Councils of the Natal University medical school and the University of Durban-Westville were scheduled to meet today to consider action.

In Chatsworth, however, Summerfield primary pupils dashed to safety today when the principal sounded the alarm after about 20 people tried to set fire to the school building.

A nearby shopkeeter fired three shots at the mob. Police were called in, but the group had disappeared. However, a police spokesman said that there was no truth that a mob had attempted to attack the school.

It is believed some blacks were cutting grass near the school when it was rumoured that they were on their way to burn the school.

Early reports said pupils were streaming back at classes in riot-torn KwaMashu and Umlazi. A spokesman for the Lamont ville Senior School said attendance was at more than 50 percent, Lindelani Senior School reported a normal turnout and more than 70 per cent of pupils showed up today at the Umlazi senior school.

Students at the Mangosuthu Technikon in Umlazi also returned to lectures, but a total class boycott was under way at Pietermaritzburg's Sobantu Senior School. The Univeristy of Natal has remained open throughout recent unrest, though lectures have been boycotted.

The general manager of the Durban Transport Management Board [DTMB] Mr Marshall Cuthbert, said today the service was "back to normal" and buses were going into the townships once again. At the height of the unrest, many DTMB buses were stoned and they stopped going into Clermont, KwaMashu, Lamontville, Ntuzuma and Umlazi. They travelled only to the outskirts of these areas.

PUTCO's [public transport company] divisional manager for the north division, Mr Ricky Stevenson, said the PUTCO service was also back to normal today. Although a number of buses had been damaged in the unrest, there were buses operating to every destination today. Services resumed on Saturday and passenger loads were "normal" today, he added.

Meanwhile, Mr Peter Gastrow, PFP MP for Durban Central, today voiced concern that a second "violence spree" might be sparked by vigilante groups. Such groups, whether Indians from Phoenix or Inkatha members in Umlazi, should not be allowed to operate outside the law, he said, referring specifically to the razing of 10 KwaMashu homes by Indians yesterday.

Mr Gastrow said it was not up to him to initiate a meeting of Inkatha, the UDF and Natal Indian Congress, but he expected to hear from the UDF/NIC crisis committee after its meeting tonight.

Church groups are also meeting this afternoon under the auspices of Diakonia to coordinate a response to the unrest situation.

In the past week, about 1000 people have been admitted to or treated at Durban hospitals for unrest-related injureis. A spokesman for King Edward VIII Hospital said 245 unrest victims had been admitted since Wednesday. Of these, 115 were assault victims and 79 had gunshot wounds. Another 153 assault victims and 135 with bullet wounds had been treated, she said.

The medical superintendent of Prince Mshiyeni Hospital in Umlazi, Dr G McNeill, said there had been 443 unrest victims since Wednesday. Of these, 171 had gunshot wounds, he said.

Government Policy Attacked

MB091629 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1621 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 9, SAPA — The "ethnic feud" in Durban was a product of the government's divide-and-rule policy that encouraged blacks to despise and kill one another so whites "can come and pick up the pieces," the Azanian Students Movement said in a statement to SAPA tonight.

"It is time our people recognised this divisive ploy and identified themselves as a solid block in the struggle for the repossession of our land," the statement said.

The Black Consiciousness Movement (BCM) had always rejected the concept of different national groups with separate destinies and had persistently contended there were no Indians in South Africa — but black people.

"There is no place in Azania for people who view themselves as Indians, since by doing so they automatically declare their allegiance to a foreign country — that is India.

"We hope that this costly Natal lesson, together with the tribal feud of 1949, will unite all black people under the banner of the BCM," the statement said.

Violence Said Not Racial

MB090640 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Opposition MP in the Indian house of parliament, Mahmoud Rajab, says efforts are continuing to house the families affected by violence, and he goes on to say the conflict in Durban is not a racial one aimed against Indians.

[Begin Rajab recording] I do not think this is a 1949 situation where Zulus attacked Indians. If one looks at what has happened throughout the country he will see that it is the anger and frustration in black townships which have been exploited by youths, as Dr Farouk Meer described them the other day, as a criminal band who have exploited the unrest and who have begun looting and rampaging. I definitely do not see this as a racial [words indistinct] that happened in 1949. [End recording]

UDF Leader Interviewed

MB100930 London BBC World Service in English
0635 GMT 10 Aug 85

[From the "This Week and Africa" program]

[Text] This week, the violence that has hit the black townships around South Africa and provoked a state of emergency in 36 districts erupted in townships around the port of Durban. It began as clashes between the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front [UDF] and Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha Zulu movement. But by Thursday there were clashes between Africans and Asians, with hooligans looting Asian shops, institutions, and residences. Some Asians responded by arming themselves. Dr Farouk Meer is a leading member of the Natal Indian Congress [NIC] and of the UDF, and he has been working for years for unity between the Asian and African communities against apartheid. Robin White called up Dr Farouk Meer last night and asked him what his advice was to his people.

[Begin recording] [Meer] What we are in fact trying to do is to call for calm, we are calling for restoration of peace, we want an end to the violence. Up to yesterday, and even up to the present, and to a large extent, this is not a racial conflict. This is borne out by the fact that Indian and African homes have been looted, African businesses have been burned in the Inanda area, and Indians have sought refuge in African homes and Africans have given such refuge.

[White] Now, some members of the Indian community are taking up arms and are shooting. Now, what do you say to them?

[Meer] Yes, we are totally opposed to this and we are doing everything possible to stop this. We have an advice center in the area. We are working on the people, we've sent out our own workers — our party workers — who are actively trying to calm and quell the situation. We are opposed to violence in any form and no matter from which quarter it comes.

[White] But Indian communities are frightened for their lives?

[Meer] That is quite correct, but then so are members of the

African community.

[White] But why do you think it is that the blacks have turned suddenly on Indians?

[Meer] The basic, fundamental problem, is the apartheid system. The apartheid system has created all the conditions for this type of activity. We have repeatedly warned the government in the past that apartheid and this new constitutional dispensation can only lead to chaos, violence, and bloodshed, and this is precisely what is happening and it is criminal elements now who are taking advantage of what is happening. They have taken advantage of genuine protest — genuine peaceful protest — by various organizations, and this is the sort of situation we find ourselves in.

[White] Isn't it partly that Indians, as for instance shopkeepers, are seen as the immediate exploiters of blacks?

[Meer] While that may be partly true, I also must remind that African businesses have also been burned in that area and so have African homes. So that is my response to that question, because Indians and Africans have been living for a very long period of time very harmoniously. I also must add that this area of Inanda, which is occupied by Indians, has been in fact been earmarked for incorporation into KwaZulu, and a lot of Indians are very reluctant in fact to move from Inanda. And while I'm not casting any aspersions this type of activity will certainly facilitate the movement of Indians away from Inanda, thereby making it more easy to become incorporated into KwaZulu, which is what the government's intentions are.

[White] Are you accusing the government and also possibly Chief Buthelezi of deliberately stirring up trouble?

[Meer] No, I am not saying that at all whatsoever. I'm merely saying that this is a factual position that Inanda is earmarked for incorporation into KwaZulu and that Indians were in fact reluctant to move from there. I am saying that one has to look at the overall situation, one has to look at the realities of apartheid itself, one has to take into consideration the other (?three) factors that I mentioned, take all that collectively and you can come to your own conclusion. I am not accusing anybody of anything at this particular point in time, until we have hard evidence to prove it one way or the other.

[White] Now, are you satisfied with the way the police have behaved throughout this crisis this week?

[Meer] No, that is the biggest problem. The police have in fact been reluctant to become actively involved in stopping the violence. We have become very, very suspicious of the police activities. For example, Mahatma Gandhi's home in Phoenix, that area was destroyed. His home, the original home of Mahatma Gandhi, has been extensively damaged, the library has been extensively damaged, the home in which Mr Gandhi's daughter-in-law Sushila Gandhi lived has been burned to the ground and looted.

Now I am pointing this out ot you because our people were there at the time when this was happening and they went to the police and pleaded with them to come in and stop this type of activity, and the police refused to intervene. So this is the general complaint from most of the residents from Phoenix that there has been total lack of assistance, total lack of support, and of protection from units of the SAP and SADF.

[White] Do you think a rift might have developed between the two communities, Indian and black, that's going to be very, very hard now to repair?

[Meer] Yes, it certainly is a setback to the growing Indian-African unity, and as I said, this is one of the objectives of those who are instigating trouble at this particular point in time and that is to break the type of unity that both the UDF and the NIC have been building over the last two years. In fact, I would imagine that it is the main force that is at this point in time responsible for this type of tragedy that is taking place in Durban to destroy the unity of Indians and Africans.

[White] So, basically today you must be a very disappointed man indeed?

[Meer] Yes, we are full of trepidation. We are very, very concerned but, as I say, we accept the challenge and we are going to do everything possible to repair the rift and to build on the bridges that we have built in the past.

[White] Now, on a personal level, is this your own life's work being undone?

[Meer] That is quite correct, yes, you can see that.

Police Issue Situation Reports on Unrest

9 August Incidents

MB091831 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1831 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 9, SAPA — The following report of unrest incidents since noon was issued tonight by the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

In the Durban area, a shop was looted and set alight at Umlazi.

On two occasions stones were thrown at police. Police made use of tear smoke and birdshot to disperse the stone throwers. No injuries or casulaties were reported. In one incident, three black youths under the age of 18 were arrested near Klaarwater.

An Indian male was intimidated by a group of blacks near Phoenix. The then fired one shot with his own, private firearm and they fled. He presumed he had hit someone but that could not be cleared up.

In Soweto, stones were thrown at a private vehicle. Police dispersed them with tear smoke. A liquor store was attacked with a petrol bomb and burnt out.

A furniture delivery vehicle was completely destroyed after being set alight by arsonists.

In KwaNobuhle, a private vehicle was set alight and total damage was estimated at about R60,000.

At Middelberg (TVL), there was a small incident where mobs tried to put up roadblocks. They were dispersed with tear smoke and rubber bullets.

Arrests Total 1,605

MB100806 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0801 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 10, SAPA — Police unrest situation report for the period from 8pm last night to 8am today, issued by the police public relations division.

"The number of people currently being held is 909, and the total arrested since the declaration of the state of emergency is 1,605. To date 696 have been released.

"The official death toll in the Port Natal area since August 5 when unrest began in the area has risen to 36 from police action. Another 17 unknown bodies were found by SAP — most of these had been severely mutilated.

"The following incidents of unrest occurred since last night.

"Various cases of arson, stonethrowing and attacks on administration board offices, private vehicels, private homes and SAP patrols have been reported from the Port Natal area.

"In the black area of Pinetown, near Durban, administration board offices were set alight and damage of r100,000 was caused.

"Private homes belonging to Indians worth R50,000 were destroyed by arsonists.

"In various incidents, police used birdshot, tearsmoke and rubber bullets to disperse attackers.

"Incidents of petrol bombing at private homes in Atteridgeville near Pretoria. No police action was taken."

10 August Incidents

MB110642 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1814 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 10, SAPA — The following report of unrest incidents since noon was issued by the police public relations directorate in Pretoria tonight:

Two incidents of arson occurred — one in Phoenix and one in Inanda, where considerable damage was done to a block of flats and a garage.

At Mamelodi, Pretoria, three black males were arrested after a stone throwing incident at a bus.

Dr Allan Boesak and 18 others were released on bail of R100. During the special court that was held, there was an illegal gathering outside the court. Three coloured females above 18, one under 18, and two coloured males above 18 were arrested by the SAP.

At Potchefstroom, Ikageng, 10 black males and eight black females were arrested after petrol bombing and stone throwing incidents at the police.

Stone Throwing, Arson

MB110641 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0639 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 11, SAPA — Following is the unrest situation report for the period 8pm yesterday, August 10 to 8am today, issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

Two incidents of stonethrowing and one involving a petrol bomb were reported.

One took place in Worcester and the other in Bethlehem. Birdshot and tear gas were used by the police in the incidents and two black men under the age of 18 years were arrested.

At Umtali, near Pietermaritzburg, a black man was arrested after a school had been set alight.

Near Pinetown the police found two unidentified corpses and the burned body of a man near Cradock.

No Injuries, No Arrests

MB111054 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1052 GMT 11 Aug 85

[text] Johannesburg, AUG 11, SAPA — The following report of unrest incidents since 8am was issued by the police public relations directorate in Pretoria today:

"Only three isolated incidents of unrest have occured.

"Two vehicles were set alight, one in Katlehong on the East Rand and one in Soweto. A petrol bomb was thrown in Queenstown.

"No injuries and no arrests."

Arrests Reach 1,623

MB120729 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0715 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 12, SAPA — The following is the unrest report for the period from 8 pm yesterday to 8 am today as supplied by the SA police public relations division, Pretoria:

"At present 927 people are being held under the emergency regulations. The total number of arrests since the introduction of the emergency regulations stands at 1623 and 696 people have been released to date.

"The following incidents of unrest have been reported overnight:

"In Mamelodi near Pretoria, three males and a female were arrested for stoning a policeman's house. Stone throwers attacking a police vehicle were dispersed with tear smoke and shotgun fire. During this incident, a youth was fatally wounded. A black man and a woman were injured and arrested. In the same area buses were petrol-bombed and two private vehicles were extensively damaged by arson.

"In Atteridgeville, a private vehicle was destroyed by arson. In Soweto police arrested three black males when stone throwers attacked SA police vehicles. The body of an unknown black man was found, apparently stabbed to death.

"At KwaZakhele near Port Elizabeth, petrol bombs were thrown at policemen's houses. The arsonists were dispersed with shotgun fire and a black man was arrested.

"At Duncanville near East London, in various incidents of arson, development board offices, school offices and classrooms and a beer hall were damaged. Police dispersed the mobs of arsonists with rubber bullets, tear smoke and sneeze powder. There were no reported casualties.

"Other minor incidents of unrest occurred, causing minor damage and requiring no police action."

12 August Incidents

MB121051 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1045 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 12, SAPA — The SAP public relations division noon situation report:

The following incidents of unrest have been reported since this morning update.

At Ikageng, Potchefstroom, vehicles and a school were stoned. Police dispersed these mobs with tearsmoke. A man was injured and arrested when police fired shotguns to disperse arsonists who hurled petrol-bombs at a police vehicle, damaging it extensively.

At Umlazi near Middelburg, two men were arrested when they stoned a police vehicle.

Ciskei Policeman Killed Near Mxenge Funeral

MB120535 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1725 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 11, SAPA — A Ciskei homelands policeman was killed today when he panicked and ran into the veld from a surrounded vehicle at the King Williams Town funeral of Durban civil rights lawyer, Mrs Victoria Mxenge.

And at least 65 people died in a week of bloodshed and anarchy in which Indians at Phoenix and Inanda, near Durban, were driven from their homes and rival black groups clashed.

About 10000 people attended the funeral of Mrs Mxenge at Rayi, near King Williams town today. She was murdered outside her Umlazi, Durban home on August 1 and buried next to her husband, Griffiths, also a civil rights lawyer and also murdered in Umlazi four years ago.

Witnesses said that when a crowd of United Democratic Front supporters surrounded a vehicle carrying Ciskei homelands police a man panicked and jumped off.

He was surrounded, stoned and burned to death. The corpse of a man in uniform was later seen with blood pouring from the back of the head and a small bundle of twigs and branches burning on his body.

A short statement by Ciskeian police headquarters confirmed the incident and said the policeman was later found dead and his body had been burnt.

The mood of the funeral — which heard messages of condolence from imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela and from Oliver Tambo, as well as condemnation of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement — was described as "tense."

UDF Denies Involvement

MB120718 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0707 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Excerpts] King Williams Town, 12 Aug, SAPA — A Ciskeian soldier was killed and his body set alight at Rayi Village near King Williams Town yesterday during the funeral of the civil rights lawyer, Mrs Victoria Mxenge, who was shot at her Umlazi home 11 days ago.

The incident occurred after a Ciskei defence force van was brought to a stop by mourners who were walking in a procession to the cemetery where Mrs Mxenge was burried.

The commander of the Ciskei Defence Force, Brigadier D. Mlandu, last night confirmed the soldier's death. He said the two other soldiers had escaped and said one had been slightly injured.

As far as he was aware, the Ciskeian authorities had not manned any roadblocks in the vicinity of Rayi village.

Eyewitnesses said while the incident was taking place most of the mourners continued in the procession to the graveside. Thick black smoke hung over the spot where the smouldering body of the dead soldier lay.

A similar incident occurred at the funeral in 1981 of Mrs Mxenge's husband Griffiths, who was murdered by unknown assailants in Durban. On that occasion a Transkei policeman was stabbed to death during the funeral service.

The United Democratic Front, which organised the funeral, said late yesterday it had not been involved in the killing.

"We had hoped the Ciskei government would keep its word to the Mxenge family that it would stay well away from the funeral.

We do not condone the action, and neither did we create it," a UDF statement said.

PFP, Black Leaders Criticize New Police Powers

MB091715 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
9 Aug 85 p 1

[Report by "political correspondent"]

[Excerpts] Sweeping powers assumed by the police in terms of emergency regulations in the Eastern Cape and on the East and West Rand were described by the Progressive Federal Party today as acts of desperation likely to have only superficial effect.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on law and order, said the Government appeared to be unable to bring the situation under control.

"Strong-arm methods can be only a temporary expedient. The basic causes of the unrest must be tackled as speedily as possible if lasting stability is to be established," Mrs Suzman said.

She urged the minister of cooperation and development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and his deputy, Mr Sam de Beer, to meet headmasters of township schools where there was unrest "to get their advice and opinion as to how the highly undesirable and, indeed, dangerous situation of school boycotts may best be terminated".

Black political leaders have also criticised the increased police powers.

Mr Ismael Mkhabela, Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] president, said there would be no peace in the affected areas until there was freedom for the communities to sit down and discuss their grievances.

"The situation cannot be defused by increasing control and powers over the black communities," he said.

Mr Steve Mbatha, a community leader from KwaThema township on the East Rand, said the increased powers were an acknowledgement by the authorities of failure regarding the black school issue.

"This will create bitter enmity and hatred between the authorities and the schoolchildren," he added.

Black Mayors Meeting Urges Mandela Release

MB111230 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1219 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 11, SAPA — South Africa's black mayors today called on the government to release Nelson Mandela so that the political impasse in the country could be broken.

The meeting, which was held by the Urban Council Association of South Africa [UCASA] and was attended by more than 40 mayors from around the country, also adopted resolutions calling for an urgent meeting with the state president, one educational system, a national convention and the removal of all discriminatory laws.

The meeting called on the government to release Nelson Mandela and all other long serving political prisoners unconditionally in order to enter into negotiations with them and other political leaders.

They also passed a resolution calling on the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to issue a statement of intent, which will, aong other things, provide for the immediate repeal of discriminatory laws including pass laws, influx control, group areas act and the separate amenities act.

The statement of intent should also provide for citizenship of all South Africans in the country and a national convention in which all political groups should take part in devising a constitution acceptable to all.

The meeting resolved that the president of UCASA, Mr Steve Kgane, seek an urgent meeting with the state president within the next three days to discuss the resolutions taken at the meeting with him.

Police Disperse Cape Town Students Rally

MB091555 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1549 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 9, SAPA — Police this afternoon fired teargas to disperse several hundred students after a march from the University of Cape Town [UCT] was stopped at a subway under De Waal Drive.

This was the second time in two days that police broke up a march by UCT students.

The march followed rally organised by the Western Cape Students Action Committee in UCT's Jameson Hall.

About 3,000 people, including busloads of students from the University of the Western Cape, and pupils from black schools in the peninsula, attended the rally.

They decided after lunch to march down to Rondebosch, a distance of about a kilometre.

As they passed through the subway, they were confronted by police in riot gear, who had arrived with a Casspir.

The marchers moved back onto a university rugby field above the road.

A metal pole was thrown onto De Waal Drive, obstructing traffic, and police fired about nine canisters of gas onto the field.

Students said afterwards the pole had been thrown only after the teargas was fired.

The students regrouped on the steps below Jameson Hall.

De Waal Drive was closed to traffic for a brief period, and motorists were diverted.

The clash was filmed by several international TV crews.

Earlier, the UCT vice chancellor, Dr Stuart Saunders, who was present at the scene of todays incident, issued a statement calling on students to "act within the law at all times," and for the police to use "maximum restraint in these difficult times."

More than 60 academic staff, including heads of department and professors, signed and circulated a petition today condemning the "vicious and brutal police attack on protesting students."

They were referring to the incident yesterday in which police using sjamboks broke up a march on the state president's Cape Town residence, Groote Schuur, by students protesting against the state of emergency.

Boycott of White Shops in Johannesburg Urged

MB091441 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1439 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 9, SAPA — A pamphlet issued by the Consumer Boycott Committee has urged people in and around Johannesburg to "boycott all white shops and to buy only from local shops in the townships," starting from Monday.

The pamphlet condemned the state of emergency, the deaths of youths, the jailing of leaders and the assassination of Mrs Victoria Mxenge.

The pamphlet also called for the lifting of the state of emergency, the release of all detainees and political prisoners, and for soldiers to quit the townships.

Pamphlet Calls for Stayaway, Boycott in Pretoria

MB091359 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1355 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, August 9, SAPA — The police have urged the public to ignore calls for a stayaway in the Pretoria area on Monday.

A spokesman said the public should treat with contempt the "spineless and nameless" people who were distributing a pamphlet calling on residents of the city's black townships to stay away from work on Monday.

"The police wish to assure the public that very strong action will be taken against any organisation or persons intending to try to enforce such a stayaway and boycott through intimidation and other means.

"The security forces will do everything in their power to safeguard the law-abiding citizens, who we believe will not be intimidated by this call."

The pamphlet, which claims to be issued by the Pretoria Consumer Boycott Committee, calls on people to stay away from town, work and school tomorrow, Sunday and Monday and to boycott businesses in the city center.

Boycott of Eastern Cape Schools Continues

MB100705 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2030 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] East London, Aug 9, SAPA — Only 20 of the 400 pupils at Ebenezer Majombozi Secondary School in Duncan Village, East London, turned up for classes today, and the Department of Education and Training [DET] reported no improvement in attendance at other eastern Cape schools.

In other Duncan Village schools, Qaqamba Secondary recorded 49 percent attendance, 33 out of 176 primary children turned up at one primary school and there was a total boycott at another, said Mr J. Nortje, deputy regional director for the DET in the Cape.

Boycotts continued at Forbes Grant Secondary School in King Williams Town, Mzoxolo Secondary School in Stuterheim, Lawson Secondary and three primary schools in Fort Beaufort and at three secondary and two primary schools in Grahamstown.

Pupils attended classes at Tubalethu Secondary School in Fort Beaufort, while in Adelaide there was 50 percent attendance in secondary and 75 percent attendance in primary schools.

Ciskei education authorities reported an improvement in attendance at some schools.

Mr Headman Somtunzi, director of communications in Ciskei, said three of the seven schools hit by recent unrest — Nosizwe Secondary School in Pakamisa, Archie Velile Secondary school in Dimbaza and Ngcelwane Secondary School in Mdantsane — were "back to normal."

There was 65 percent attendance at Kuyasa Secondary school in Dimbaza and 31 percent at Tembalabantu Secondary school in Zwelitsha.

Some secondary schools in Zwelitsha, Nonceba and Nompendulo were still deserted yesterday, Mr Somtunzi said.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB121142 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue carrying reportage and commentary on thestate of emergency:

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 6 August in an editorial says: "Even a person who is politically blind can sense that the National Union of Mineworkers' present threat is politically inspired. To present an ultimatum on the state of emergency and the possible repatriation of black workers to neighboring states is an attempt to blackmail the government over how it should carry out its duty regarding law and order, stability, and progress for its citizens." It says that forcing a confrontation in the present lean economic times would endanger the incomes and opportunities of black workers.

In a report on the Orange Free State congress of right-wing organizations, the paper says that speaker after speaker declared that a white national state is the only solution for South Africa. Mr Eugene Terre'blanche told the congress that he wants one great Boer nation "where the Afrikaner can be his own master. The Boer republic is the property of the Boers and only a Boer has the right to decide on the matter." Mr Terre'blanche is the leader of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement. Professor Carel Boshoff, leader of the Voortrekker movement, told the congress: "The obvious path is a national state. The Afrikaners are not too few to have their own national state and develop their economy. The Afrikaner is not a group, but a nation, and a nation has the right to its own land."

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 6 August, in an editorial on the planned visit to South Africa by the EEC foreign ministers, says that the country is justly sensitive about foreign interference in its domestic affairs. "If, therefore, it is the intention of the EEC foreign ministers and others to come here with preconcieved ideas on how South Africa should change its domestic policy to make it more acceptable in the eyes of the rest of the world, then the answer at the beginning should be that they are going to waste their time and that of the South African Government." It adds, however, that there is reason to hope that the visit will be an honest attempt by those governments to learn the true state of affairs here.

Johannesburg *BEELD* on 2 August in an editorial says South Africa is truly in trouble in its foreign relations, and notes the speed at which the campaign to put pressure on the country has gained momentum in Europe. It adds: "The irony is that the more the outside world bears down on South Africa, the more difficult they make it for Pretoria to implement the reforms they so much desire. We can hope that the European envoys recalled home will put this message across clearly and not simply be given orders on how to punish South Africa more."

In the same issue, the paper's "Political *BEELD*" column warns that the luxury of years of "formulation and reformulation, commissions, committees, concepts, and congresses" are over. Basic decisions have to be made, it says, and the most basic is that on power sharing between whites and blacks. "It is understandable that the government is hesitating before the great leap that lies ahead. It will be so far-reaching and so politically explosive that one has to be very sure of your case and your political philosophy." But it cannot be postponed for long because the pressure is mounting. "The agitators have forced South Africa into accelarated action. However, this can also be a blessing in disguise if the challenge is seized."

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* on 7 August, in an editorial, welcomes President Reagan's view of the state of emergency in South Africa as significant. "His impartial conviction can, on the eve of the fact-finding missions by representatives of European governments to the republic to examine the situation surrounding the emergency, serve an important pointer for the future policy direction of the countries concerned about their relations with this country."

Similarly praising President Reagan for his stand against sanctions toward the country, *BEELD* on 7 August says in an editorial: "The Reagan administration has from the outset said 'constructive engagement' with South Africa will be more effective than scolding and bandying words. Unfortunately, many countries do not agree, and in the past months, much resentment has been poured on President Reagan and his administration." It adds that the American leader may maintain his stand against sanctions and veto the proposed legislation, but warns: "But then South Africa must make this possible for him politically by, among other things, showing an understanding of his problems and delicate political position."

Johannesburg *WEEKLY MAIL* in English on 9 August discusses police action against reporters during the emergency. When *WEEKLY MAIL* photographers attempted to photograph police raiding a house, "they were stopped (by police), questioned, their film was confiscated, and they were told that if they did not leave the township immediately they would be spending 14 days inside a police cell."

The following day, film was again confiscated and three foreign television crews were arrested and told to leave or face 14-day sentences, the standard threat. While black reporters can slip in and out of the townships easily, "they often feel the brunt of police action more severely. Two black journalists, photographer Peter Magubane and cameraman Raphitse Montsho, have been shot in recent weeks." On the other hand, protesters have also harrassed the press, feeling that they are part of "the system." Since there are restrictions on what the press may report — troop movements, for example, cannot be reported — journalists must rely on the official press announcements and the list of detainees. However, any detainee not on the list "will remain unknown." The article concludes: "Thus the emergency has brought changes in the flow of information that are here to stay."

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 9 August criticizes Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and his Inkatha movement for giving "the monster of apartheid credibility," with their efforts to become unilaterally independent from the rest of South Africa. The editorial notes that Natal "is plagued with a tribal problem of great seriousness," and that "the people of Natal must be taught there are no Zulus, no Indians, in fact, even the difference between black and white should become individual choice, not a matter of national or provincial policy."

In the "Focus" column on the same page, Sam Mabe examines what the release of Nelson Mandela would mean to South Africa. He notes that many whites "would obviously be scared by his release" and that some would rather he died a prisoner. He also notes that blacks will expect "great things" of Mandela when he comes out of jail. However, Mabe writes, "Mandela's release would make no sense if other prisoners such as Pan Africanist Congress leader Zephania Mothopeng remained in jail." Mabe quotes Sipho Sepamla, director of the Federated Union of Black Arts as saying he did not think unrest would necessarily come to an end with the release of Mandela. "I would think that in the same way that Bishop Tutu is a rallying point for some people, Mandela would be the rallying point for the majority of the people in this country. With him around the demands of the people would become greater. Their articulation would become stronger and clearer. Mandela would give an impetus to the people," he said. Mabe also quotes Dr Beyers Naude as saying Mandela could play a major political role in setting up negotiations for a new political arrangement in South Africa, and Bishop Desmond Tutu as saying that Mandela should be the country's prime minister because "people would listen to him."

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 9 August reports a talk by Sister Mary Bernard at the University of the Witwatersrand in which she says the state of emergency "should be an incentive for women to work harder against the oppression facing South Africans." She warned students that "they would have to fight against death, treason and harassment in the struggle to create a South Africa which was free from oppression." Miss Zou Kota, publicity secretary for the United Democratic Front in the Western Cape, also told the students that the President Botha's declaration of a state of emergency was a "childish call." "If the demands of the people are not met, the crisis in this country will continue," she said.

In its editorial, *THE STAR* questions whether South Africans are being given the full news about riots and police counteraction, and expresses the concern that the SABC seems "to play down the unrest." The paper warns: "Managing news or 'toning down' reports of riots will not make them go away — still less the underlying grievances. Self delusion is the greater danger."

In an article on the black boycott of white-owned shop in the eastern Cape, the newspaper notes "some blacks have contrived to beat the ban by using whites as surrogate shoppers. Store owners, none of whom wished to be named, reported that whites — usually women — were coming to clothing shops to pick up lay-bys for their domestic workers, who were afraid to be seen coming out of shops with parcels." The director of the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce has said, however, that the boycott situation is fundamentally unchanged, and "the position is pretty bad and shows no sign of improving." The same situation was true for most of the eastern Cape centers, except for Grahamstown, where the boycott has been called off. One colored shopkeeper had done a survey of what township stores were charging in comparison to what he normally charged, and "arrived at the conclusion that blacks were being overcharged by an average of 50 percent." "I have heard of bread being sold for twice the normal price," he said.

Tambo: Socialist Countries, Others Send Weapons

LD101706 Hamburg DPA in German 1319 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Hamburg, 10 Aug (DPA) — President of the African National Congress (ANC), Oliver Tambo, does not want to discuss "some reforms or other" with the South African Government. Rather it must be established that "the proceedures for scrapping apartheid and the introduction of a democratic system" will be discussed, Tambo said, speaking in exile in Zambia in an interview with the Hamburg news magazine *DER SPIEGEL*. In his opinion, a sign of this would be "the unconditional release of our ANC leader Nelson Mandela, who was imprisoned for over 20 years, and the other political prisoners."

In reply to the question whether the ANC is supported by the churches, Tambo said the churches at one time worked together with the apartheid system. "However, this is over, they are now an element of the popular movement against apartheid." The ANC "national movement," which included "communists and anticommunists, Christians and Muslims," was receiving "weapons from Algeria, Tunisia, Nigeria, and from the socialist countries... If the United States gave us weapons, we could use them and not communist weapons," Tambo said.

SWAZILAND

Three ANC Members Arrested, Arms Confiscated

MB091201 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] In Mbabane, it has been confirmed that three members of the ANC have been arrested in a police raid on a block of flats in the center of the Swaziland capital, but that a fourth man, also believed to be an ANC member, escaped the police dragnet.

The police confiscated a quantity of arms and ammunition in the raid. Reports from Swaziland say that the security forces have stepped up their vigilance, to prevent what they believe may be a renewed attempt by deported ANC members to reenter the country.

ZIMBABWE

Prime Minister Delivers Speech on Heroes Day

MB111207 Harare Domestic Service in English 0805 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Speech by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe marking Heroes Day at Heroes Acre in Harare — live]

[Excerpt] Comrade President, comrades, and friends: We are once again gathered here on this sacred ground to commemorate and recall in unison and appropriate solemnity the names and exemplary deeds of the many men and women of our country who gave so much, including paying the supreme sacrifice, in a historic struggle to make us what we are today — a free people.

Without their dedication, commitment, and sacrifice, Zimbabwe would have remained but a mere dream. Without their inspiration, example, and leadership, which spurred the masses of our people to greater efforts in the struggle, we could not be standing here today. And while without these men and these women and their dedicated efforts, Zimbabweans might have lived, it would most assuredly have been the lives of slaves, [words indistinct] at the pleasure and at the service of others.

Those bigoted, racist settlers whose moral principles had totally deserted them as they found comfort and glory in the establishment of a political, social, and economic order in which he who had a white skin was deified as a superhuman, while the individual with a black skin was condemned into inferiority and [word indistinct] slavery laboring. [Applause]

These are heroes, Comrade President and comrades: Takawira, Chitepo, Moyo, Tongogara, Ndlovu, Madzorodze, (Chilundika), Chinamano, (Dzangwena), and lately Manyika, to name only those buried here, but each of whom in fact represents thousands of others sacrificed so that we could be redeemed from the horror of such oppression, regain our national pride, and with it our human dignity. They sacrificed their lives so we could breathe the free air of an independent Zimbabwe and as a people with an indispensible and inalianable right of self-determination, be able to define and pursue our collective (?dedication) as they, while they lived, did. We cannot and should fail them.

We cannot and should not fail them by any divisive tendency of forces of dictation that destroys the very ideal of freedom and unity for which they sacrificed their lives. We must not fail them by desecrating out hard-won democracy and the principle of the sovereignty of the masses that is [word indistinct]. We must not fail them by raising our blind power-thirsty individualism that is completely oblivious to our collective unity. We must not fail them by withdrawing into the tribal laager at the expense of the nation, for we must realize it was the national, and not the tribal, interest for which they perished. Comrades and friends, we are now in our 6th year of independence and thus have had a considerably long period after independence to ponder and examine our role in the new society we have established. It cannot be accepted that some individual or individuals have the right to choose the path of chaos and disorder when the nation as a whole is striving for social harmony and perfect order. We cannot thus accept that the leaders of ZAPU have, by virtue of some ill-imagined notion of self-importance, the freedom blatantly to violate our laws and continue to organize some of the young men — some of our young men — to resort to armed banditry, and still remain absolved from the consequences of thier criminal action. The time has surely now come to make them fully answerable for both their overt and covert acts. [Applause]

I (?greet) you also in the name of our gallant heroes who lie buried here, and I do this now for the last time, that unless they take immediate positive steps to mend their ways and put an end to the banditry they deliberately created, my government will have no alternative but to take very stern measures against them. In the name of our heroes, we ask for peace. In the name of our heroes we ask for unity and oneness. In the name of our heroes, we ask for progress. And the starting point is for the ZAPU leadership to accept unreservedly the principles of the sovereign will of the people of Zimbabwe and the fact that the recent election result, which yielded the victory of ZANU and the defeat of ZAPU, was a definite expression of that democratic will. To seek to overthrow it is treason, a capital offense. [Applause] If they have ears to hear, let them hear.

May I take this opportunity to thank the loyal masses of Zimbabwe for continuing to support government in its endeavors to defend and consolidate the revolutionarized evil [as heard] bequeathed (?throughout) by our heroes. Let us continue to walk in their footsteps, and commited as we are to socialist objectives, strive in accordance with our own values and perspective.

The freedom and independence of our country is like a sacred heritage bequeathed to us by our heroes. We, the living, have a duty to honor them, and to learn from their example. Government has set aside 2 days in the year for special ceremonies to commemorate their great sea of courage and spirit of sacrifice. We honor them all, not just the few comrades who lie on this hill, but also the many who lie buried often in unmarked graves aroudn our country and neighboring territories. The action of the heroism of Comrades Chitepo, Takawira, Moyo, Tongogara, and the others, including the brave fighters of the 3d (Chimurenda) of 1896 to 1987, lay in their selfless dedication to the service of their compatriots. It is this spirit that must inspire us so that it guides our thoughts and action at all times.

Our hard-won independence offers opportunities and challenges to us all. We need to rebuild Zimbabwe. We need to firm up the foundations of a structure that will endure well beyond our own time We need a leadership which, far from being overwhelmed by the difficulties and frustrations of the moment, can inspire and work towards a vision of a Zimbabwe in which the well-being of the people as a whole shall engage in the concern and energy of all. We need scientists and other technically informed cadres for whom the existing state of knowledge in their specialized field is also a weapon to be used in the fight against the forces, whether social or natural, that oppress man and a platform from which to launch further discoveries in the service of their fellow men. We need workers for whom yesterday's production is a record to be beaten, rather than a standard to be preserved for all times. We also need managers and supervisors for whom the worker is not just a cog in a machine, but a human being with the capaicty to think and feel and with definite needs and requirements.

All of us therefore have our work to do and perform, for not only must we perform creditably, we must excell in whatever we do. Only in this way can be worthy heirs of the heroes buried here and elsewhere in our country. Only in this way can we in our turn aspire to emerge as heroes at the end of the day. The challenge is squarely before us, whoever we are and whatever we do in the service of Zimbabwe. We have, as I have just stated, many obstacles to the people's progress to overcome, many worlds to conquer. Our heroes need us to show, overcome, and conquer more to save others than really to save ourselves. We are one Zimbabwean brotherhood, [illegible] society, one nation, with one independence and one desti[illegible]. Our actions must but truly reflect this stand of common belonging. May I once again thank you all for the support you give government, and government will continue to interact with you in creating the necessary peace and order in the country. Thank you. [Applause]

Nkomo Passport Seized; Two ZAPU MP's Arrested

MB120634 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] ZIANA reports that police have seized the passportand other traveling documents of the PF-ZAPU leader Dr Joshua Nkomo. The news agency quoted a police spokesman assaying two PF-ZAPU members of parliament, Mr Welshman Mabhema and Steven Nkomo, had been arrested as part of continuing security operations. The spokesman said the police are conducting further investigations into the arrest and seizure of the travel documents.